

Gya Naka

1931



Published by the Students of
THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

TO THE STUDENTS OF THE
FACULTY OF DENTISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

HAVE YOU INSPECTED THE MODEL SUITE
AT OUR DEPOT

38 BLOOR STREET WEST?

It shows the newest ideas in
equipment and decorative
schemes.

You are welcome to inspect it
at your leisure, as the Suite
is quite apart from
the Depot proper.

THE ASH-TEMPLE CO., LIMITED



A STANDING INVITATION

To visit CANADA'S MOST MODERN DENTAL DEPOT is extended to all students attending the Dental College.
Come in and let us help solve your problems.



A VIEW OF THE SUNDRY DEPARTMENT
YOU WILL BE MADE MOST WELCOME

The Dominion Dental Co. Limited

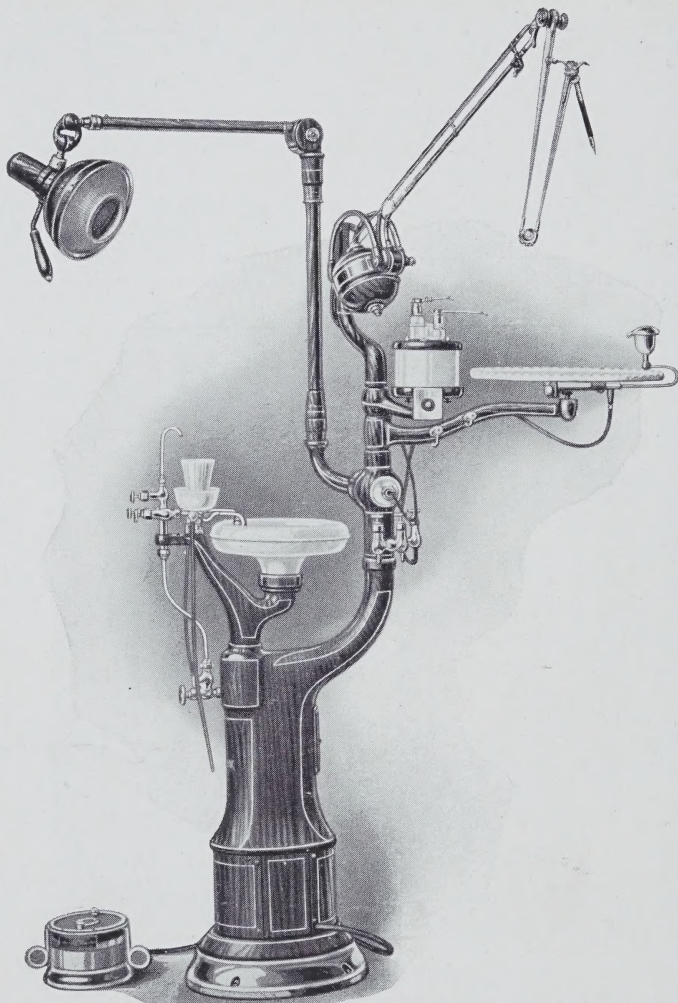
SUCCESSORS TO DENTAL DEPT.
GOLDSMITH BROS. S. & R. CO. LTD.

DUNDAS AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

WINDSOR

KINGSTON

Canadian Dental Equipment



Clark Dental Unit with Ritter Engine and
New Clark Operating Spotlight

Manufactured in Canada by

EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

Ask your dealer to demonstrate this new light and Clark Dental Chairs

A FACTORY NOTED FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE.

34 ROSS STREET TORONTO

Students' Dental Home



Some have been good enough to call this
place

“THE HOUSE OF FRIENDLINESS”

May we not also be helpful to you by way
of discussing your future plans. Good
counsel is more needed to-day than ever.

NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY LIMITED

WHY IS MORE SYNTHETIC PORCELAIN USED THAN ALL OTHER SILICATES COMBINED

WHEN the Caulk Company placed Synthetic Porcelain in the hands of American and Canadian Dentists twenty years ago we did not realize to what amazing proportions the demand for this product would grow. We knew that we offered a new idea, as well as a new material for restoring teeth to their natural tooth-like appearance, but we never anticipated that the material would become so overwhelmingly popular.

There had been other attempts to perfect a product that would defy detection; but not until Synthetic

Porcelain was introduced was there any product quite as completely satisfactory to both operator and patient. At last there was available a filling material that became the tooth itself—that really assured invisible dentistry—the art which conceals art.

And more gratifying still, is the fact that even after two decades, with an endless number of imitative products, there is only one Synthetic Porcelain—only one with its outstanding esthetic and durable qualities—only one that has commanded, and is increasingly commanding the whole-hearted enthusiasm and support of Dentists everywhere. That's the answer to the question, "Why is more Synthetic Porcelain used than all other silicates combined?"

This New Book Is FREE

To comply with a great demand for an at-the-chair manual for the Dentist using Synthetic Porcelain this new and profusely illustrated technic book has been prepared. It takes you, step by step through all the processes essential to making an invisible restoration and will serve a long felt want.

The L. D. CAULK COMPANY

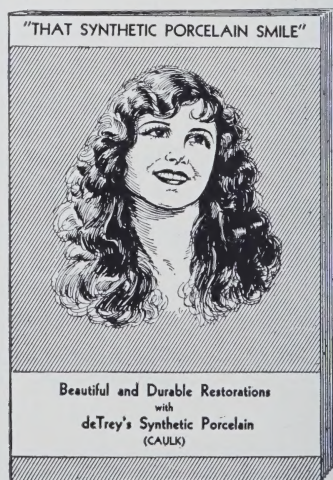
172 John St., TORONTO

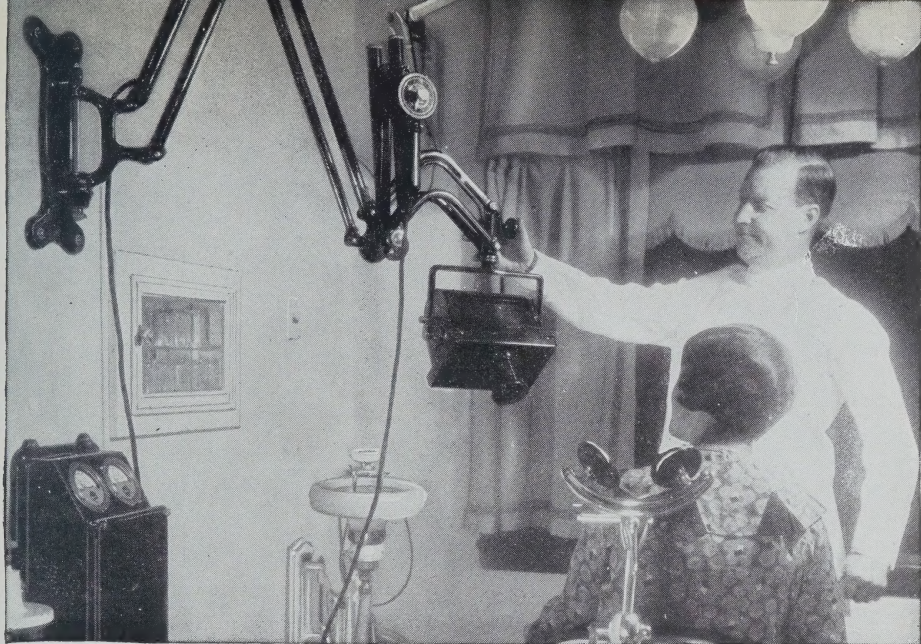
Please send me your new
Book on Synthetic Porcelain

Dr. _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____





OF COURSE

...you'll want your own x-ray unit

FREQUENT use of the x-ray is one of the ways by which the public is learning to distinguish the progressive dentist. More and more the leaders in the profession are installing their own x-ray units.

They find that making their own radiographs enables them to render better service, to make their time more profitable. They soon become expert in interpretation. And this ownership of an x-ray unit proves to be not an expense, but an investment from which they get a steady yield.

The Victor CDX Dental X-ray Unit has been a great factor in creating this vogue for individual ownership. The Victor CDX

hangs suspended from the wall. It is electrically safe. Both transformer and tube, insulated in oil, are enclosed in the tube head. There is no high tension current exposed anywhere. You and your patient can touch the CDX anywhere while it is in operation. There is no danger of shock.

Let us send you the facts drawn from the experience of successful practitioners about this modern unit. It makes radiography almost as simple as photography. As you start out, you cannot afford to be without this important tool of your profession. Ask us for details of monthly payment plan.

GENERAL ELECTRIC X-RAY CORPORATION

*Manufacturers of the Coolidge Tube and complete line of X-Ray Apparatus
Physical Therapy Apparatus, Electrocardiographs, and other Specialties*

2012 Jackson Boulevard Branches in all Principal Cities Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

FORMERLY VICTOR



X-RAY CORPORATION



ONE of the old philosophers is credited with having said, "After all we do those things which we really want to do."

An analysis of our conduct from day to day really proves the correctness of this philosophy. Our accomplishments, yours and mine, are the direct result of a determination to accomplish. Strange to relate, many of the world's greatest accomplishments are the outgrowth of dreams — sometimes just day dreams. Dreams only become realities when the dreamer has the determination to see them through.

The idea that you would attend Dental College and become a member of a noble profession was, at one time, more or less a dream. Remember? You possessed the determination to make that dream a reality.

And peculiar as it might seem, all of the time that you have been accomplishing your object, you have been dreaming of other things — among them a successful professional career.

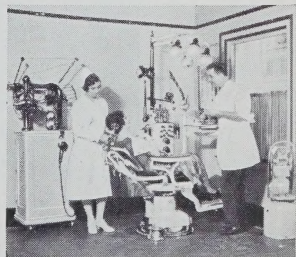
Your ability to make this dream a reality again depends upon your determination; however, you must not handicap yourself by an uncomplimentary introduction to your patients. Remember —

"A dentist is accepted by his patients as being as modern as his surroundings indicate."

Ritter's 40 years of experience is yours for the asking.

Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Rochester, New York

MAKE THAT DREAM COME TRUE !!



A modern Ritter operating room. If you haven't already received a copy of our booklet, "Labeled for Years to Come," write for it now.

RITTER



HYA YAKA STAFF

BACK ROW—L. J. Cote, W. J. Mason, D. Black, D. G. Johnstone.
 FRONT ROW—H. Mitchell, Dean Seccombe (Hon. Editor), W. H. Herron (Editor), R. A. Wylie
 (Bus. Mgr.), J. D. Ferguson.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Editorial.....	10
Survey of Dental Curricula—By <i>Dean Seccombe</i>	12
The First Snow Fall—By <i>Ella May Witty</i>	15
Technical Work as a Hobby for Dentists—By <i>W. E. Cummer</i>	16
William Ernest Cummer—By <i>Robert J. Reade</i>	36
Simple and Effective Construction of an Obturator—By <i>A. D. A. Mason, D.D.S.</i> ...	38
Reminiscences—By <i>Oliver Leslie, oT3</i>	40
Again and Again—By <i>Ella May Witty</i>	41
Cabinet of Students' Parliament.....	43
Unappreciated Angles—By <i>Don Black, '32</i>	45
Experience—By <i>Geo. Clarke, '34</i>	49
Eddie—By <i>Douglas Tanner, '31</i>	51
Phun.....	54
Year Notes.....	58
Dental Nurses' Class.....	65
The Contraction Technique for Casting Gold Sprues; Thesis—By <i>M. R. Culbert, '30</i> ...	68
An Interview with a Molar Tooth—By <i>A. C. Brotman, '33</i>	71
Athletics.....	75
Nasty Ned, the Nipper Returns—By <i>Les Wood, '32</i>	86
Now I'll Tell One—By <i>Ella May Witty</i>	88
St. Vincents as an Attraction for Visitors—By <i>L. E. Sprott, '35</i>	90
Fraternity Activities.....	92
Fascism—By <i>Gordon Spins, '33</i>	93
Dramatics.....	97
At Home.....	99
Ukrainian Patients—By <i>"Joe" Elias J. Wachna, '31</i>	100
All Quiet in the Senior Lab—By <i>M. R. Culbert, '30</i>	102
The Dental Profession in Norway—By <i>T. A. Alstad, '32</i>	104
Biographies.....	106

THE HYA YAKA

Staff of Hya Yaka

<i>Honorary Editor</i>	DEAN SECCOMBE
<i>Editor</i>	W. H. HERRON, '31
<i>Assistant Editor</i>	G. E. STAFFORD, '32
<i>Secretary</i>	D. BLACK, '32
<i>Business Manager</i>	R. A. WYLIE, '32
<i>3T1 Representative</i>	H. R. LINDSAY
<i>3T2</i> "	G. W. WILLMOTT
<i>3T3</i> "	D. G. JOHNSTONE
<i>3T4</i> "	J. D. FERGUSON
<i>3T5</i> "	W. J. MASON
<i>Cartoonist</i>	H. MITCHELL, '32
<i>Photographer</i>	L. J. COTE, '32

Editorial

It gives us pleasure to present for your approval HYA YAKA for 1931. We have had a full measure of joy and pain in the task of preparing it. We have had loyal co-operation from every one we approached, and wish to thank those members of the faculty staff, graduates and students for that co-operation.

Our policy has been to secure more student material than that received in former years, and in so doing we feel we have effected an improvement. We shall always be interested in the year book and in the years to come will look forward to seeing still further improvements.

We have one recommendation to make from our own experience—that the staff next year start in the fall to receive articles, to have photos made, and to collect good material of every kind from the student body, thus assuring abundant material, a fine publication and consequent satisfaction to advertisers, the business manager and the student body. It is the duty of every student to aid the staff in this respect.

Reserve your business for the advertisers. Remember, many turned us down, and those who have supported us have aided greatly in making your year book possible, so patronize them and confirm the business sense which prompted their decision.

We have tried to create in part an educational journal, but perhaps more to record the never-to-be-forgotten days of the last school year.

We realize that the class of 3T1 will be the biggest graduating class for at least four years to come. Speaking on their behalf we will not write any swan song, they will meet you all again in a broader field.

We have had a most interesting and enjoyable five years here together. We would feel very sorry for any graduating member who used those five years to amass only a host of technical facts, developing an efficient mechanical skill, and in the memorization of the words of our professors. We feel that our life together, our friendships formed in the halls, infirmary, residences and athletic field are equally, if not more important, because they will remain in our memory long after certain formulae, etc., have been forgotten and enable us to live out well the rest of our lives the ideals which have had their foundation in our University life.

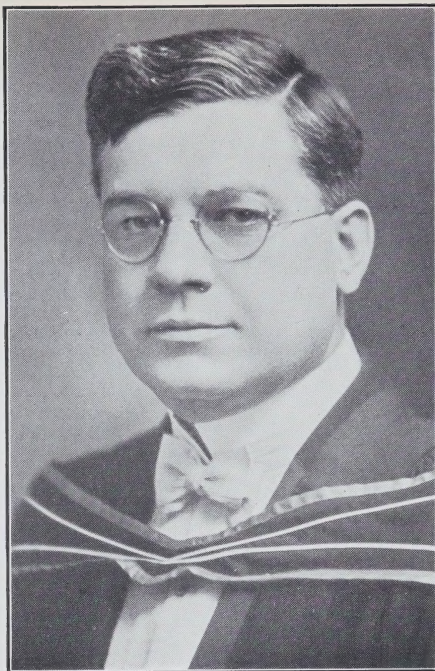
As a graduating year let us remember "knowledge comes, wisdom lingers; stern necessity often proves to be our best friend."

It will be a sad day for us if we ever become satisfied with the life we are leading, the thoughts we are thinking and the deeds we are doing; when we cease to have a desire to improve our work and accomplish something better, because we know we were meant and intended to keep progressing.

Since its inception, Dentistry has never been confronted with a bigger problem than it now faces, *i.e.* state dentistry. It is one which merits the keenest thought and will tax the genius of the most brilliant minds in the profession. There are many points in its favour, and many against. All must be considered from an unbiased standpoint and definite action taken, failing which our standing as a profession will be endangered and maybe lost.

Too late it will be evidenced that modern business has managed to gain dominance, so that dentistry will have become a high-powered machine under the sponsorship of industries, insurance companies and governments. Mechanization will be the watchword, and inevitably the profession will lose its broader appreciation of the medical service it is possible for it to render.

As graduating dentists, vitally concerned with the future, it is of great import that we should realize the problem facing us and seek a solution which will leave the profession intact and capable of giving the wider and ever wider health service it is now bestowing.



Survey of Dental Curricula

WALLACE SECCOMBE, D.D.S.

Dean, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto

Educational surveys of curricula have become quite popular in recent years and have included Arts colleges, schools of pharmacy, agriculture, teachers' colleges, theological seminaries and schools of engineering.

The curriculum problem has been seriously considered by the various dental schools in the United States and Canada, and it is now proposed that action be taken by the American Association of Dental Schools, which association includes all of the Canadian dental schools. This decision holds special interest to educationalists because of the inclusion in the dental curriculum of the biological sciences which, of course, greatly increases the complexity of the problem.

The dental curriculum survey is to be carried on by a committee of deans appointed by the American Association of Dental Schools with three educational experts added for counsel and advice. The funds are being furnished by the Carnegie Corporation and it is expected that the survey will extend for a period of at least two years.

Dental curricula have been developed within the various schools by a process of accretion; that is to say, as new subjects were added, or as scientific advances demanded greater attention to certain phases, hours were added here and there until ultimately it has become desirable to make a scientific analysis of the entire curriculum and to reconsider the whole question of dental education in the light of modern requirements.

The survey is to be based upon the public requirements for dental health service and this will lead to a determination of the knowledge and skill that should be possessed by the dentist to properly render this service. It is further proposed that the curriculum include training in dental praxis, development of character, an appreciation of the humanities and a scientific outlook that would assure the graduate's interest in dental research.

The committee has already held numerous meetings and a plan has been prepared with the aid of two experts in educational research.

The tentative plan is as follows:

First—To secure information on the needs of the public for dental service.

1. *Method:*

The technique to be followed to include questionnaires, personal interviews, and a canvass of medical and dental journals and of current literature.

2. *Sources:*

(a) Opinions of dentists, public health dentists, physicians, patients, dental examiners and public health officers.

(b) Available statistics.

Second—To determine the needs of the dentist in the field of liberal education.

Third—To formulate conclusions from the foregoing facts and opinions.

Fourth—Content of courses.

Fifth—Curriculum: (a) Predental. (b) Dental.

It is hoped that as the survey progresses there may be added two other features, namely:

Sixth—The economic aspects of dental education:

(a) Number of students and need for dentists;

(b) Cost of dental education to the student;

(c) Cost of dental education to the school;

(d) Cost of dental service to the public; and

Seventh—A study of personnel:

(a) Vocational guidance;

(b) Selection of students;

(c) Orientation in dentistry.

The consultants and technical advisers selected are the following:

Dr. Wallace W. Charters, Professor of Educational Research in Ohio State University, who has personally directed important educational surveys in pharmacy, teachers' colleges and other branches of education.

Professor F. W. Reeves of the University of Chicago, who also has been prominently associated in the direction of numerous educational surveys.

The man selected for whole-time service as executive-secretary is Dr. L. E. Blauch, who is highly recommended by Professor Reeves and who has been actively engaged in educational surveys for some years. Dr. Blauch is at present completing a survey, under the direction of Professor Reeves, of the Wesleyan Colleges. He was formerly engaged in a study of the Land Grant Institutions of North Carolina under the direction of President Zook.

It is expected that other educationalists will be called into conference from time to time as special needs may arise.

The committee has no preconceived ideas of the conclusions that may follow this study and has studiously avoided discussion of existing plans of dental education and of dental relations. It is desirable that the study be approached with open-mindedness, in a spirit of research and with the intention of learning all of the facts. Any recommendations that may be made will be based solely upon the facts as they may be disclosed during the study.

Troubles Develop You

When the bright sun goes down and the black night comes in, it is then that the moon and the eternal stars come out. The next time a flock of troubles fly over your head and darken your day, remember the stars, recall the moon and think of the sun, all in place and all in the right place.

Troubles are simple tests, they massage a man. The small man is daily ducking trouble; the big man challenges troubles with confidence, and it is this confidence which wins him a championship. Small type tires the eyes and small troubles disturb us most. The little things are most annoying. Take fleas for illustration.

We get all excited over some small, petty vexation; then we miss, in our excitement, the big chance. Most of our troubles are so small that we forget them as soon as we see a man who is actually experiencing real adversity.

Troubles serve to instruct us. Too much prosperity deceives us.

Prosperity has destroyed thousands, while adversity has wounded but a few.

Out of trouble, misery and distress the fairest examples of achievement have been born.—*Silent Partner*.

The First Snowfall

By ELLA MAY WITTY

Soft in the dawn the snow came drifting down,
Light as a feather floating in the breeze:
It covered up the grasses, sered and brown;
It wrapped the naked branches of the trees
In snowy cloaks, so dazzling, sparkling white,
The eye could scarcely stand the glittering glare.
The gnarled oak tree, quickly overnight
Became a radiant being, and her bare
And ugly trunk no longer marred the view
Beyond the white-clad hillside, where the rill
Was sobbing plaintively beneath the thin, blue
Ice that strove so furtively to keep it still.
The old stump fence, so rotted and decayed,
Was covered with a blanket, pure and white;
And further on, a bobbing rabbit made
Clear, tiny footprints,—dances of delight
I called them, for it seemed to me
As if he capered there beneath the sun,
And mocked the crusty, grouchy old oak tree,
Defied the world to try and make him run.
I, too, was changed. I marvelled o'er the art,
Wrought by the skill of Mother Nature's hand.
How could she make a withered world a part
Of some enchanted realm from fairyland!

FOR SEPARATING PLASTER MODELS

Blue Rit dye is a soap dye, and when used as a separator for plaster impressions for bridges is easily seen when cutting through the impression, and will avoid cutting of the model.

The Rit should be dissolved in water, kept in a covered jar and applied to model with a brush when desired.

Technical Work as a Hobby for Dentists

(WITH EXAMPLES)

W. E. CUMMER

Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto

CONTENTS

- (A) AN UNUSUAL USE FOR THE DENTAL POLISHING LATHE
 - 1. The art of Turning*, its value and an application in the dental laboratory.
 - 2. Making the plaster blank.
 - 3. Turning the blank.
 - 4. Practical value of the foregoing.
- (B) A SHEET METAL BOX FOR THE CHARCOAL BLOCK
 - 5. The practical value of this box in the laboratory.
 - 6. Making the box (by the sheet metal worker).
 - 7. Luting the charcoal block into the box.
- (C) THE FACE BOW AS AN INSTRUMENT SHARPENER
 - 8. A simple attachment for the face bow, facilitating its use.
 - 9. Making the roller attachment.
 - 10. Setting the instrument in the face bow.
 - 11. The ordinary reading glass as used for setting the instrument in the face bow.
 - 12. A plaster base for an oil stone or slip.
- (D) A COMBINATION STAND, USEFUL FOR FREE HAND INSTRUMENT SHARPENER FOR CURVED BLADED INSTRUMENTS, A HEIGHT GAUGE, AND ALSO A TURNING REST
 - 13. Making the stand.
 - 14. The combination stand for sharpening round blade instruments.
 - 15. The combination stand as a height gauge, and turning rest.
- (E) A MEDIAN LINE GAUGE FOR FULL DENTURE WORK
 - 16. Practical value of this instrument.
 - 17. Making the instrument.
- (F) SHOPWORK AS A HOBBY
 - 18. Equipment.
 - 19. An example of technical work and equipment of a practising dentist.
 - 20. Conclusion.

A. AN UNUSUAL USE FOR THE DENTAL POLISHING LATHE

1. *The art of turning; its value and an application in the dental laboratory.*

It may be of interest to many practitioners of dentistry, especially those interested in various forms of mechanical research and invention, and also to dental technicians and others, that it is not a difficult matter to form round, cylindrical and various similar-shaped objects of plaster

*The examples of finished work here illustrated are drawn in each case from the List of Projects done in the undergraduate course in Dental Technology, University of Toronto. Should any of these be desired by the reader, there is ample description necessary for their construction by the trades mentioned as indicated in the article. In this course given in the First year, the student is asked to construct thirty "Projects," which are, in this case, objects of practical value, both during the course, and later, during practice; the student learns one hundred and seventy-two different mechanical operations. These are divided into ten groups; and one of these groups is "Cutting"; and in this group there are 39 different kinds of cutting operations, of which "Turning" is one. All of these occur in a more or less degree in dentistry and in dental research and in the invention of appliances or processes which often crystallize from such research.

on the polishing lathe, by the ordinary process of "turning," one of the oldest, most widely employed and highly diversified operations used in manufacturing technology.

Generally speaking, the process of "turning" is simply this: the piece of material or "blank" to be "turned" is caused to rotate on the revolving part of the "headstock" of a turning lathe and while revolving, a sharp tool is applied to it, either held in the hand or mechanically guided, so that the piece is formed according to the movements of this tool and to the shape desired.

In a similar manner, plaster (in form a little larger than the shape of the turned object required) may be mounted in the taper chuck, on the revolving spindle of the polishing lathe, during which cutting tools are held against it by hand, resulting in a vast range of forms for various useful objects. Illustrations may be seen in Fig. 1.

2. *Making the plaster blank.*

In Fig. 1, space 1 and its legend, will be noted a simple method for making a cylindrical plaster blank in which the taper chuck of the polishing lathe is centrally located, using as a matrix a soft metal (air chamber metal) form, which is peeled from the blank after the plaster has set. The taper chuck, with the blank is then mounted in the polishing lathe and is then ready for turning, as in space 2.

3. *Turning the blank.*

In the first place, a blank of "green" or freshly set plaster is the easiest to work; and if it is not convenient to turn it immediately after making, it should be kept in water. Hard, dry plaster is difficult to handle; and if the blank has set for some days it should be soaked in water for a time.

The hand-cutting tools are then chosen, for this is a freehand turning operation. Four useful tools, as shown in Fig. 1, space 4,—the Kingsley scraper, No. 6; the S.S. White scraper, No. 3; and the Pearson trimmers for vulcanite, right and left, Nos. 16 and 17.

The lathe is then caused to revolve at low speed, during which there will be a slight vibration, caused by the slight eccentricity of the blank; and the Kingsley scraper, held firmly in the hand at a position on the blank, a little lower than the level of the height of the lathe spindle, and at about a right angle to it, is applied over the entire surface of the blank until it "runs true," that is, in all of its parts it is circular with the taper chuck as its true centre; for in the rapid method of making the blank, as suggested, it is not expedient to secure this true concentricity of the blank with the taper chuck in the soft metal matrix.

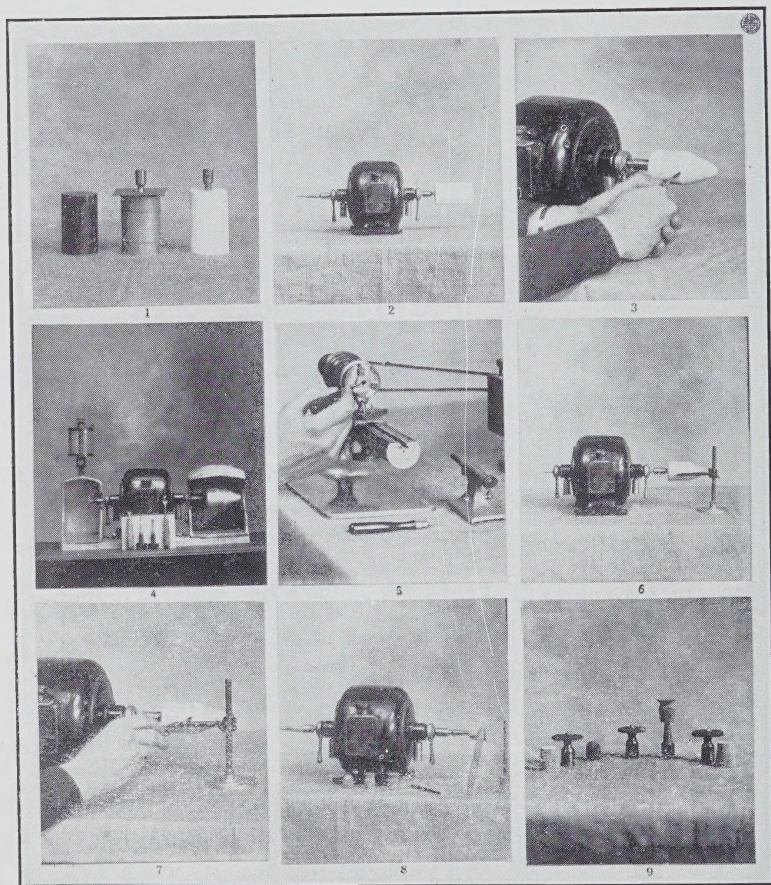


FIG. 1. TURNING ON THE DENTAL POLISHING LATHE

FIG. 1. TURNING ON THE DENTAL POLISHING LATHE

1. Making the plaster blank. A rapid method is as follows:
 - (1) Select some cylindrical object about the same size as the plaster blank required as left-hand object, space 1.
 - (2) Wrap a sheet of lead or air-chamber metal, about 19 gauge, around this cylindrical object, then slip over the metal two light rubber bands or apply plasticine to hold it; and then remove the cylindrical object, which leaves a metal matrix corresponding to the shape of the cylindrical object, as in middle picture, space 1.
 - (3) Cut a hole in the centre of a piece of cardboard a little smaller than the thickest part of the threaded part of the taper chuck. Screw the chuck into this hole, and oil the threads on the chuck. Fill the mold with plaster, and place the chuck into this plaster so that the taper threaded part of the chuck hangs down in a central position within the soft-metal matrix. All of this may be seen in the middle picture space 1. The plaster blank itself may be seen, right hand, space 1.
2. Shows the freshly-made blank on the polishing lathe. This will probably be somewhat eccentric to the taper chuck and may cause the lathe to vibrate slightly at low speed; a condition quickly remedied after the turning has proceeded sufficiently so that the blank runs true, and is therefore round and concentric with the taper chuck.
3. The proper position of the hands in freehand turning without a "rest" or support for the cutting tool. This tool must be held very firmly against the work, in a position somewhat lower than the axis of the spindle.
4. After turning. The work here is a plaster plunger for a plaster syringe (Bulletin 11, Canadian Dental Research Foundation, p. 45, Fig. 47). The tools for turning are as follows:
 - Kingsley scraper, No. 6.
 - S. S. White scraper, No. 3.
 - Pearson trimmers, right and left, Nos. 16 and 17.
 A spatter guard* will, of course, prevent flying plaster.
5. A turning operation on a real turning lathe. Facing a metal piece in a watch-maker's lathe with a graver. Note the "rest" which supports the turning tool.
- 6 and 7. A rest for turning. This affords support for the tool near the work, and is the method universally used in the mechanical arts in freehand turning, as in space 5. The "rest" is clamped (not shown) to the table when in use.
8. Another and different turning operation. In this case the blank is a cork pierced centrally part way through, using a cork borer (as shown), and then mounted on the taper chuck. By holding a file as the turning tool, the cork may be shaped and later used to carry pumice or other abrasive in polishing rubber or condensite in prosthetic dental work. This admirable method, and the inverted cone form for polishing between the teeth, were shown to the writer many years ago by Mr. E. T. Campbell, a prominent dental technician in Toronto.
9. Various objects turned on a polishing lathe. Note cork in centre, as in space 8, including leather polishing wheels (turned on the chuck for the stone No. 5) and the cork for polishing (near centre of picture).

*The above spatter guard was designed and constructed by Mr. E. M. Rigsby, Instructor in Dental Technology, University of Toronto.

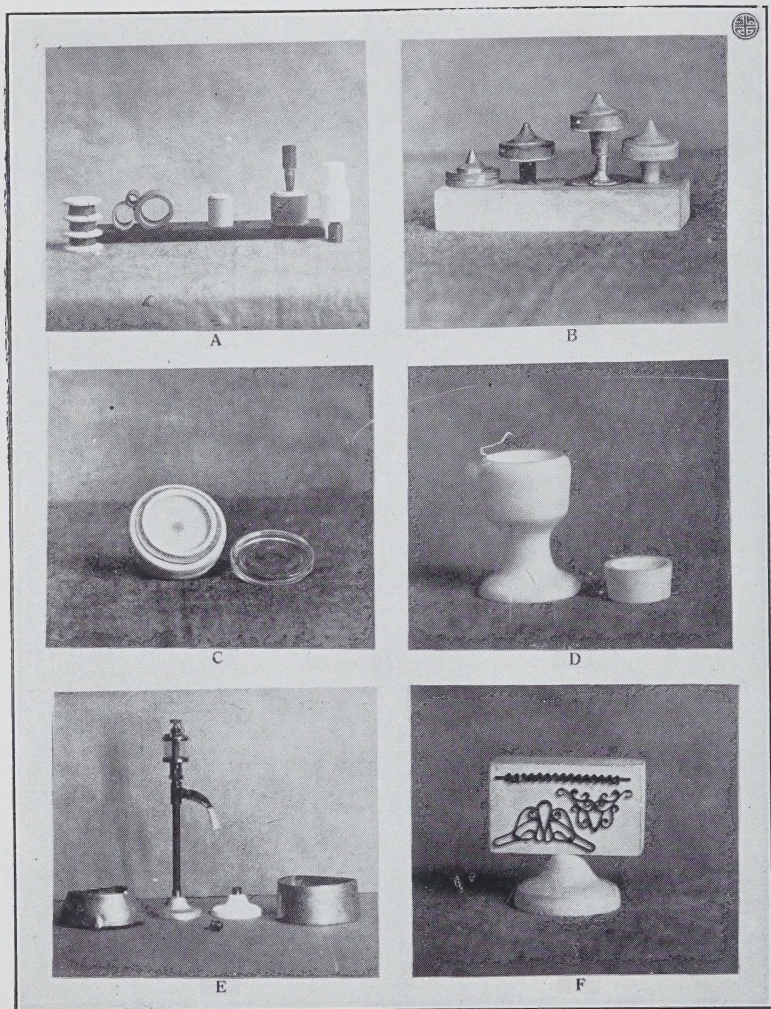


FIG. 2. EXAMPLES OF TURNING

(All drawn from the Dental Technology Course, University of Toronto)

FIG. 2. EXAMPLES OF TURNING

(All drawn from the Dental Technology Course, University of Toronto)

- A. Left, a plaster spool for holding three sizes of soft-metal pattern wire, used for swaging wire clasps by the Roth method. Centre and right, plaster mandrels for squaring (trimming off square) sections of rubber tubing and hose used in the Roth method. The details are as follows: A mandrel (extreme right) which fits closely two sizes of rubber tubing, is turned from a plaster blank as already described. A mandrel for one size of rubber hose with the hose still on the mandrel after trimming may be seen, toward the right of this space, next to the end. The trimming is done by pressing a sharp knife into the rubber tubing at the proper place while the whole revolves in the polishing lathe, *keeping both the rubber and the knife wet*. (Note: This is the way rubber bands, rubber rings for fruit sealers, and other similar articles are made from a long tube which is cut on a revolving mandrel.)
- B. The successive stages in evolving a special form of a crucible former. Reading right to left, the plaster pattern, the metal casting, the metal casting with the stem (which is grasped by the chuck in turning) turned, finished crucible former.
- C. A Plaster Borax Dish. This is turned on the lathe so as to fit loosely inside a glass cover for a fruit sealer, and also with a depression to receive a rubber ring which goes with the sealer. A circular piece of ground glass is luted in, upon which the borax and the pieces of solder are kept. The hole left by the taper chuck is plainly visible in the illustration, seen through the ground glass.
- D. A plaster matrix to be used in forming medicine cups of porcelain.
- E. A plaster pattern for a base for a moistening device for the grinding wheel, showing also the complete device, which is made as follows: The pattern for the base is turned down from a plaster blank and is made to fit with a sliding fit a small standard electrical fixture fitting; Nozzle No. 55642-161A, which has an inside 1/8" pipe thread (which later receives the upright standard of the device). This is placed in the pattern and the whole is placed in the Bailey molding flask; sand is then packed around it, the pattern is then removed, leaving a space in the sand corresponding to the shape of the pattern, and leaving the brass nozzle also in the sand projecting into this space. Molten tin is then poured into the mold, resulting in a base the same shape as the plaster pattern, but with the brass nozzle firmly fixed in it. A length of 3/8" brass rod, threaded 1/8" pipe thread at each end, a 1/8" brass tee, a glass body oil cup with sight set and stop feed, and a piece of lamp wick, suitably mounted, complete the assembly.
- F. The plaster base on this plaster display form was turned on the polishing lathe.

After it runs true (and hence without the slightest vibration), the speed of the lathe may be increased and the piece of plaster may be turned to the shape desired.

The Boley gauge (Fig. 3) is useful in turning blanks to dimensions; for it is provided with measuring contacts both for inside and for outside dimensions.

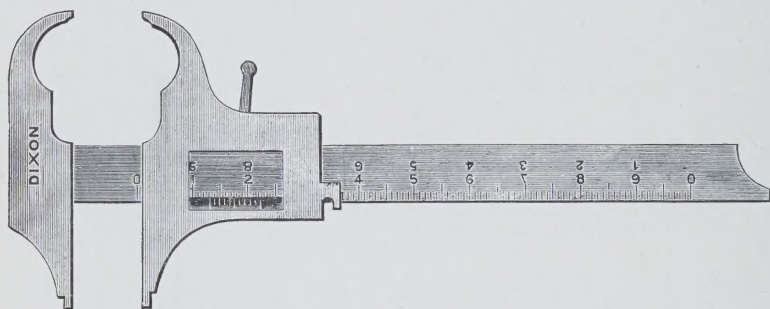


FIG. 3. THE BOLEY MILLIMETER CALIPER GAUGE

Note the curved measuring contacts, suitable for outside measurements during turning, and the other contacts, suitable for inside measurements.

4. *Practical value of the foregoing.*

Fig. 3 illustrates some of the uses of turning in the technology course, and will probably suggest other uses to those interested, or who engage in the mechanical side of dental research and invention. Should a small circular pattern be required (which is later to be handed to the brass or iron foundry for reproduction in metal) there is no more satisfactory method than the foregoing; as is also for small plaster objects of circular form for other purposes. Many other uses will suggest themselves to the dentist who follows such hobbies as, for example, model-making, or the arts and crafts as a hobby.

B. A SHEET METAL BOX FOR THE CHARCOAL BLOCK

5. *Practical value of this box in the laboratory*

A standard size of charcoal soldering block is $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$, as used in not only dental laboratories, but by the various arts and crafts. As they come from the depots of supply, without any protection, they frequently crack, and thus burn away more rapidly,—or worse, they actually break up into smaller pieces, long before the time at which they should be discarded. To overcome this, a brass box or tray is suggested, of $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1''$ deep, of 23-gauge brass, with single folded edge $3/16''$, made watertight, with rivetted and soft-soldered corners, into

which the charcoal block is subsequently luted with plaster; for which an allowance of $\frac{3}{8}$ " is made in the dimensions of the box over and above the size of the charcoal block. The use of this box greatly prolongs the life of the charcoal block used for soldering, and adds to the convenience in its use.

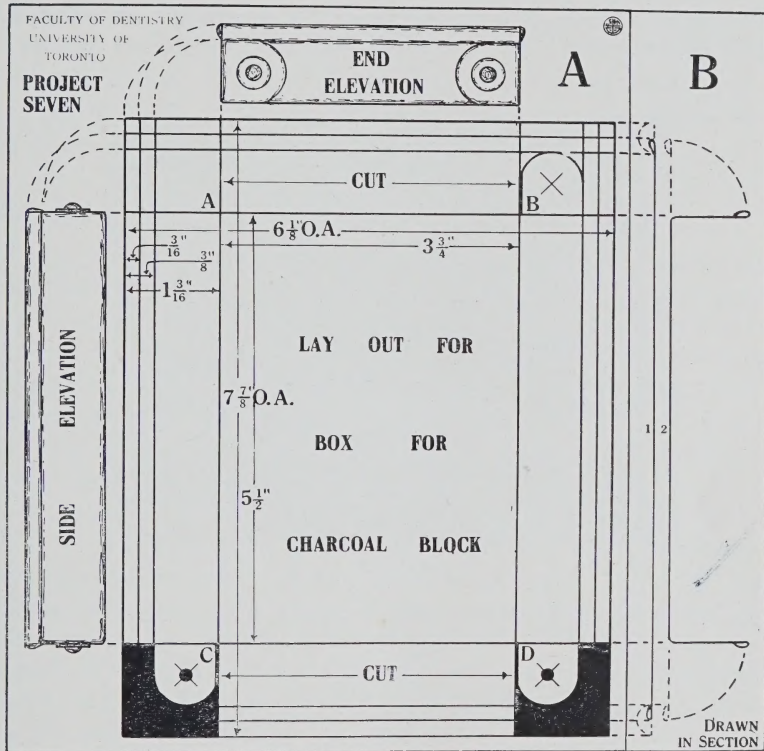


FIG. 4. LAYOUT FOR BOX FOR CHARCOAL BLOCK
(for the sheet metal worker)

(Note: A sheet-metal worker usually "lays out," by lines scribed with a hard-pointed tool upon the sheet metal, the places where it is to be cut, seamed, folded, wired, lapped, etc., before the work begins. In certain classes of curved or irregularly shaped work, such as cowls, ships, ventilators, cylinders with side openings, conical elbows, cornice work or similar, an involved system of mensuration and drawing is required.)

The above layout also includes side and end elevations. After the lines are scribed, the parts showing black in C and D are laid out and the metal corresponding to this black is cut off similarly to A and B. These make the flaps. The folds are shown in part B of the illustration.

6. Making the box (by the sheet metal worker)

The following description and the accompanying illustrations are ample for the direction for the sheet metal worker (tin or coppersmith) in making this box.

A sheet of soft brass, $7\frac{7}{8}'' \times 6\frac{1}{8}'' \times 23$ -gauge (Brown and Sharpe) is secured and is "laid out" with construction lines showing the bends and folds and cuts as is shown in Fig. 4A. The black parts are cut away as shown in the legend under this drawing. A $3/16''$ fold is made on the four edges, as shown in Fig. 4B, on the folding machine. The sides of the box are then bent up on the folder and the box is then rivetted with copper rivets as shown, Fig. 5. After the box is finished, the corners are sealed with a little soft solder.

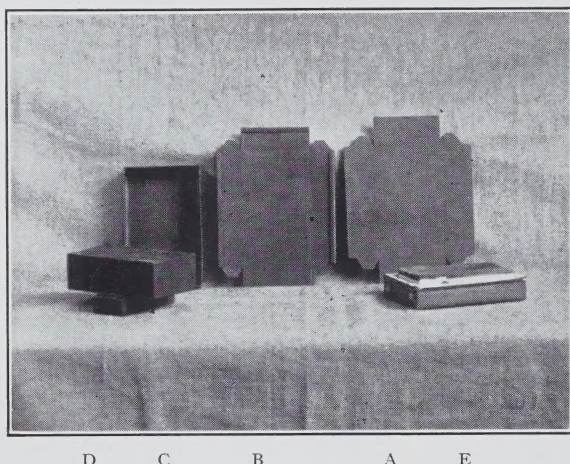


FIG. 5. SHOWING THE FINISHED BOX, WITH THE CHARCOAL BLOCK LUTED IN

Also various stages in the construction:

- (a) The metal cut to layout, Fig. 4.
- (b) The edges are here folded, and the next step is to bend up the slides..
- (c) Finished box.
- (d) Oblong "stake" upon which the box is "trued up" and the end flaps are rivetted.
- (e) Finished box with charcoal luted in with plaster.

7. Luting the charcoal block into the box

This is readily done as follows:—Mix sufficient plaster, and pour in the brass box until it is two-thirds full, keeping the box on a level place. Then press the charcoal block, previously moistened, into the centre of the box until the plaster rises, to the surface, immersing it to about half its depth (or press the block down further, if desired, trimming off the overflow plaster). After the plaster has set, clean the box and the whole is ready for use.

C. THE FACE BOW AS A SHARPENER FOR STRAIGHT BLADE INSTRUMENTS*

8. *A simple attachment for the face bow, facilitating this work*

That the face bow may be used for this purpose (particularly for chisels and similar instruments having a straight blade) has been common knowledge for some time. It has been found, however, that the actual process of re-sharpening an instrument, using the face bow, is facilitated considerably by using a wooden roller between the face-bow stems. This eliminates the difficulty of the knurled lock-nuts trailing on the surface of the table while the sharpening is going on. A description of the roller here follows:

9. *Making the roller attachment.*

A finished wooden cylinder of, say, hard first-grade maple, measuring 4" long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter is procured from a wood-working shop. This will probably be made on a lathe similar to that shown in Fig. 10D; and, if so, it will be well to instruct the wood-turner to use the familiar expedient of holding a little bag of shellac flakes moistened with oil against the wooden cylinder after it is finished, but still rotating in the lathe. A fine finish made by friction-melted shellac will result.

The roller is then taken to a machinist, and he is instructed to drill centrally at each end of the roller a hole a little over an inch deep and drill size No. 28; then to tap these two holes with an 8×32 machine tap, and to screw (with a brass lock-nut) in each hole an $8 \times 32 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ " round head brass machine screw, with a brass washer, afterwards cutting off the heads and rounding the ends. These screws will then become two little projecting studs, which should be made to fit into the depressions in the stems of the face bow. The whole apparatus in use may be seen in Fig. 6B and C.

10. *The necessity for accurate setting of the instrument in the face bow*

The larger chisels may be set to the proper angle for sharpening by observing the contact between the sharpening facet and the stone; but, for smaller chisels, hatchets, hoes and similar, a real difficulty exists in setting them in the face bow at such an angle that the re-sharpening may be done so that the facet to be stoned will lie upon the stone evenly. For, if this is not done, there will result a different cutting angle, often an incorrect one, with undue loss of steel and hence diminished life and efficiency of the instrument.

*A method for sharpening instruments with curved blades may be found, paragraph 14 and accompanying Figures 6-I and 7C.

11. *The ordinary reading glass as used for setting the instrument in the face bow.*

In instruments, such as hatchets, hoes, scalers or similar, having a small blade with a correspondingly small facet for sharpening, it is almost impossible to set these freehand to the correct angle without some means of amplifying the image of the blade.

An ordinary reading glass is suggested, having a wide rim so that it will stand on its edge. If placed on a stand or table the level of the eye, in front of the stone with the instrument applied to it as in Fig. 6, space D, the image of the instrument and its sharpening facet appear through the glass as in space E, after it is properly adjusted, ready to sharpen.

Should, however, the dentist desire a new cutting angle, this may readily be secured by adjusting the instrument in the face bow either with a protractor, or freehand to the new angle required. A new sharpening facet will, of course, then be formed.

12. *Plaster base for an oil stone or slip*

Details for making this plaster base may be seen in the legend under Fig. 6, space A, and the method is applicable to an oil stone which is rectangular, or to an oil slip which is rectangular only on its surface, but wedge shape in section, as is shown in the illustration.

D. A COMBINATION STAND USEFUL AS A FREEHAND SHARPENING STAND FOR CURVED BLADED INSTRUMENTS, A HEIGHT GAUGE AND ALSO A TURNING REST

13. *Making the stand*

The first step is to construct the pattern for the base, in plaster.

This is readily done by turning it from a blank or by partly filling the cope (lower half of the Bailey flask for molding dies and counterdies) with plasticine, oiling, and pouring in plaster, giving a base as seen in Fig. 7, section A. A small cylindrical boss may be turned, and cemented on this plaster base, and the whole pattern is then taken to the brass foundry and reproduced there in brass or aluminum alloy as desired.

The machinist will then drill and tap the boss of this metal casting and thread ($\frac{3}{8} \times 16$ thread) and stand of the screw in (using a brass lock nut) the $6\frac{1}{2}$ " piece of brass rod. This completes the instrument to which the various parts are clamped, in use, as follows. The legend under Fig. 7 gives further details.

14. *The combination stand for sharpening round blade instruments*

The clamps, stand and the reading glass are arranged as in Fig. 7C, so that the cutting edge of the instrument, such as an excavator with a round edge which calls for a freehand method of sharpening, is comfort-

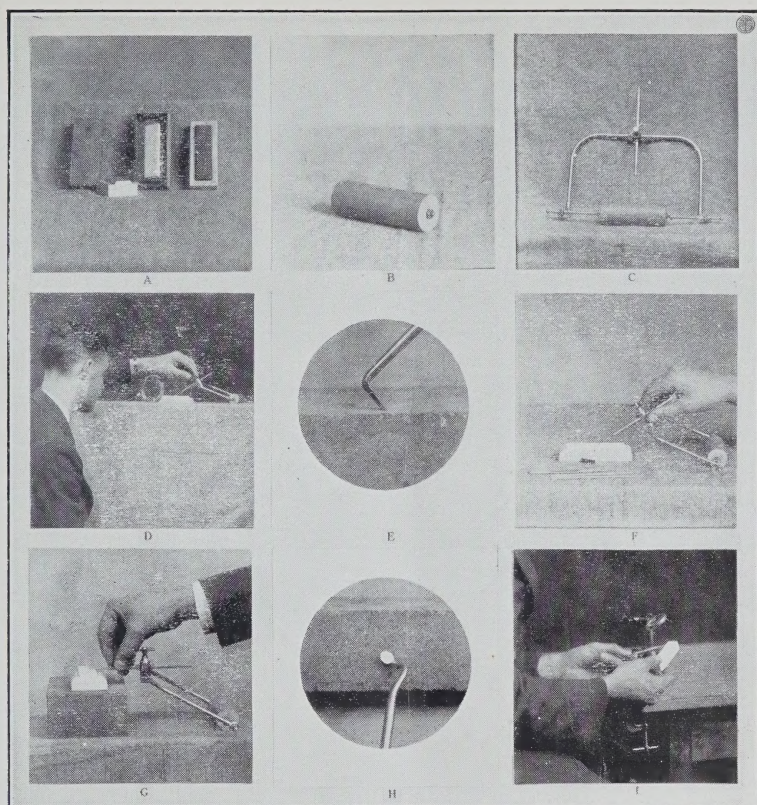


FIG. 6. SHARPENING STRAIGHT BLADE INSTRUMENTS

- A. Details in making base for oil slip. Reading left to right:
 1. Wooden block, size of base required.
 2. Cross-section of slip and finished base.
 3. Wax box made around 1, with a wax bottom having a recess to receive the slip.
 4. Finished base, made by oiling the slip and pouring plaster into the wax box.
- B. Wooden roller for face bow as described in the text.
- C. Wooden roller, face bow, and instrument clamped in face bow and ready to be sharpened.
- D. Setting this instrument to proper angle as described in the text.
- E. View of instrument (hoe) through glass, as viewed in space D, and when the instrument is held at the proper angle.
- F. Sharpening the instrument.
- G. Sharpening a hatchet, using, naturally, a sidewise movement.
- I. Sharpening a rounded blade instrument, as described in paragraph 19, and in Fig. 7C, and H, the picture viewed through the hand magnifier held as in 1.

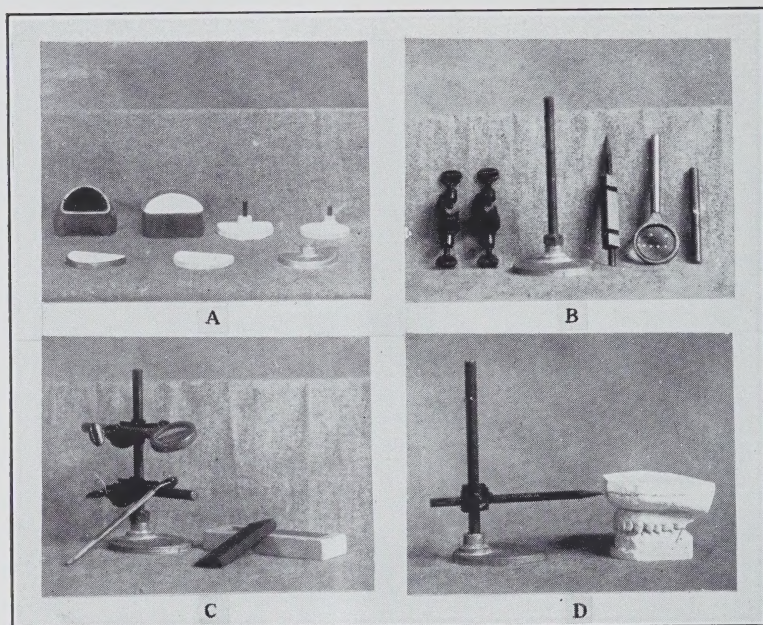


FIG. 7. A COMBINATION STAND

- A. Making the base. A plaster pattern $3/8'' \times 3''$ may be turned with a boss as seen—or plaster may be poured into the cope of a Bailey flask filled within $3/8''$ of the top with plasticine, giving a base $3/8''$ thick. This is handed to the brass-molder who returns it in aluminum alloy or brass.
- B. The component parts of the instrument. Reading left to right, as follows:
 Two clamps, right angle, japanned with two 90° openings, at right angles to fit $1/2''$ square rod. Central Scientific Co., pattern No. 2914.
 One piece round brass, $3/8'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, threaded to fit one hexagon brass nut $3/8'' \times 16$ (threads to the inch), screwed into the base (by machinist, if preferred) which has been previously drilled and tapped, $3/8'' \times 16$.
 Square brass tubing ($1/2''$) arranged with helical springs and a pencil for surveying clasps.
 One reading glass, ebonized handle, first grade nickel, rim $2\frac{1}{2}$ diameter, 6" focus. Bausch-Lomb No. 202 pattern and quality.
 One brass rod, $3/8'' \times 4''$.
- C. The stand arranged as an instrument sharpener. It may be seen, Fig. 6, space I, in actual use. Note the oil slip and base, described in fig. 6, space A.
- D. The stand used as a height gauge in levelling a pair of casts. A lead pencil is here clamped in a horizontal position to the height desired; a line is scribed around the upper cast, and it is subsequently trimmed to this line.

ably within the vision of the operator. Then, holding the instrument in this position, and moving it in the left hand as required, the oil-stone is taken in the right hand and drawn across the cutting edge of the instrument a sufficient number of times to re-sharpen it satisfactorily, taking care to restore the same cutting angle, as seen in Fig. 6-I and 6-H. Note here that the stand is clamped to the table while in use.

15. *The Combination Stand as a height gauge and a turning rest.*

There are fewer tools in the outfit of the expert machinist having a wider range of application in locating lines and points on surfaces of various kinds than the surface gauge, from which the height gauge here shown is derived.

One of the uses of such an appliance is shown in Fig. 7, space D, in which the height gauge (the standard, a clamp and a lead pencil) are used to outline the amount of excess to be removed from a study or record cast to be trimmed, having the top surface parallel to the base.

E. A MEDIAN LINE GAUGE FOR FULL DENTURE WORK

16. *Practical value of this instrument.*

This instrument is useful for (a) locating the median line of the face on the trial plate, and (b) keeping the trial plate at right angles to this median line.

There are at least four points in the topography of the face to be taken into account in locating the middle line of the face. The median line should correspond, as closely as possible, to a vertical line,—

- (a) Midway between the angles of the mouth.
- (b) Directly below the tip of the nose.
- (c) Directly above the centre of the chin.
- (d) Dividing the whole face into approximately equal parts if the features are regular.

Using this instrument, there is as a rule no particular difficulty in marking a suitable median line on a trial plate for a patient having regular features.

But it is, however, in cases in which the features are irregular that the instrument is of most value; for the vertical member, a $3/32''$ steel rod, held before the face of the patient, and moved a little from side to side, helps the dentist to choose a median line in which a compromise is effected between such irregularity of feature as may be present, as may be noted in Fig. 8.



FIG. 8. USE OF THE FACE GAUGE

- A. Used in finding the median line and in keeping the trial plate level which
 B. Helps to give a natural appearance to the finished dentures.

Whether or not the features are regular, this instrument is of value in trimming the upper trial plate at right angles to the median line—so necessary in keeping the cutting edge of the upper anteriors level, rather than on a slope, which is a glaring blemish.

17. *Making the instrument.*

The dimensioned sketch (Fig. 9) will be found to contain all the details regarding the construction of the instrument.

F. SHOPWORK AS A HOBBY

18. *Equipment.*

For those whose bent turns to shopwork as a hobby, there comes a time, sooner or later, after the small tools are acquired and mastered, when the possession of a turning lathe becomes a prime necessity, if work is to be attempted past that of the rudimentary type.

A bench lathe of about 9" swing and with 23" capacity (meaning that the capacity of the lathe is a cylinder 9" in diameter and 23" long) amply fulfils the requirements of most amateurs. The lathe now used by the writer is of these dimensions and is the last of a line of five:—first, a small wood turning lathe made out of an old sewing machine (at

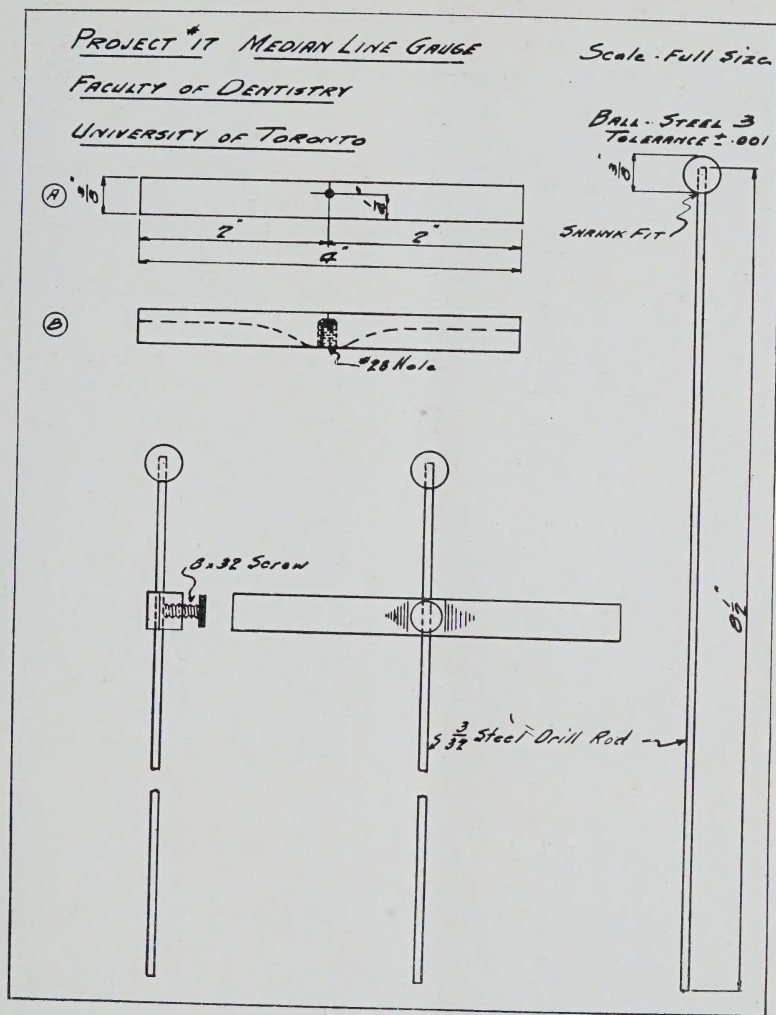
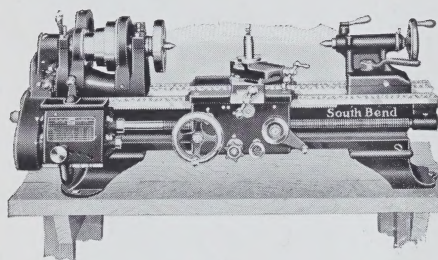
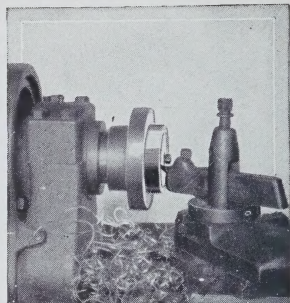


FIG. 9. DIMENSIONED SKETCH OF MEDIAN LINE GAUGE

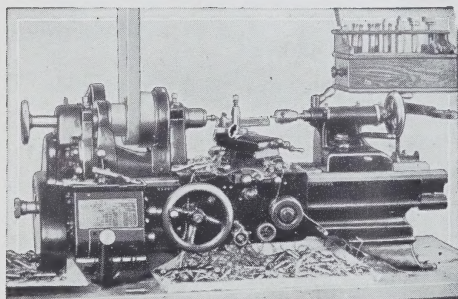
The gauge consists of a 4" length of square brass rod $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$ " drilled for a sliding fit so as to receive an $8 \frac{1}{2}$ " length of $\frac{3}{32}$ " steel drill rod, upon which a ball is shrunk, with a set screw, as shown. This gauge can easily be made by a machinist from the above sketch, which was kindly supplied by Mr. W. J. T. Wright, of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Toronto.



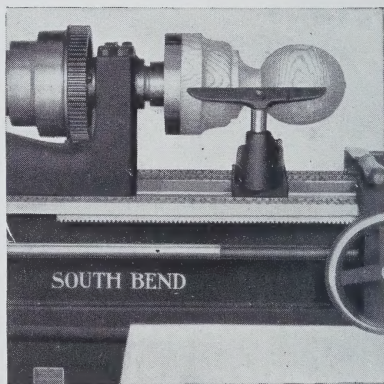
A



C



B



D

FIG. 10. AN EXAMPLE OF A LATHE SUITABLE FOR THE AMATEUR

- A. A South Bend 9" \times 23" (between centres) quick change, back-geared lathe. This tool can be had driven by a 1/4 h.p. motor fed from a lamp socket.
- B. Turning a small part. Note chuck for drill in tailstock.
- C. Another turning operation.
- D. Turning a wooden form.

Note—A comprehensive little booklet on "How to run a Lathe," may be had by writing the makers of this tool, enclosing 25c., South Bend Lathe Works South Bend, Indiana.

the age of seven years); then a larger wood-turning lathe (during high school days); then a watchmaker's lathe (final year at college); then a screw-cutting lathe (shortly after graduation), and finally a Rivett No. 608, which is one of the finest tools of its class in existence. (Fig. 12).

Fig. 10, space A, shows a lathe of the above dimensions, procurable at a moderate cost from the South Bend Lathe Works, South Bend, Indiana. There are less expensive models made by this company, but

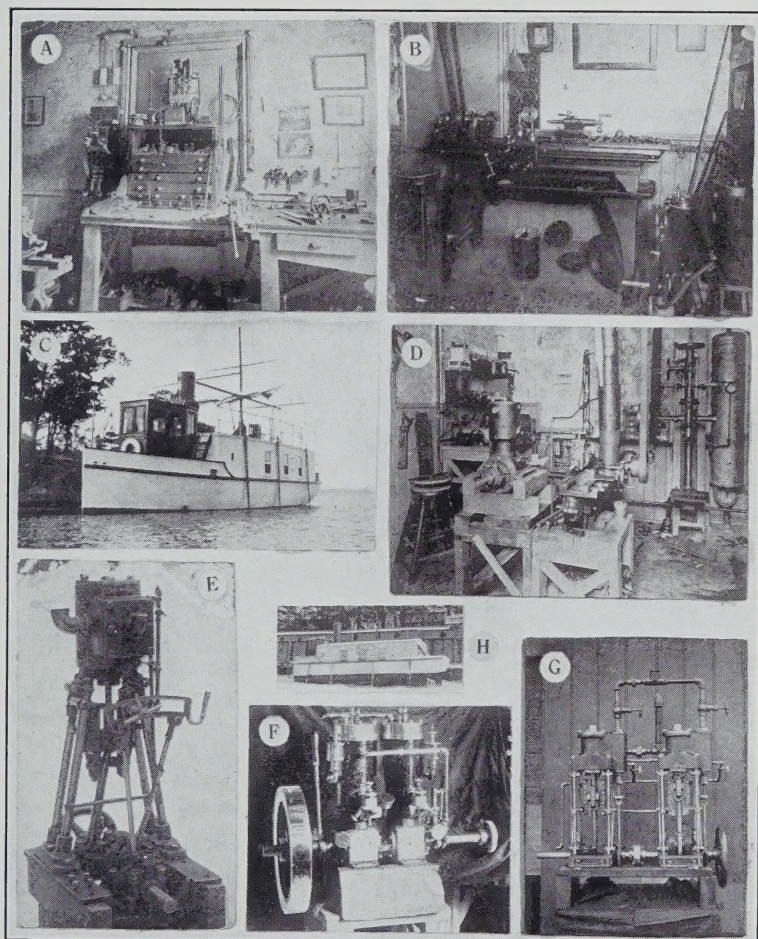


FIG. 11. WORKSHOP OF DR. MARK S. McELHINNEY OF OTTAWA CANADA, WITH EXAMPLES OF WORK

Dr. Mark McElhinney descends from a long line of seafaring folk in England and at one time seriously thought of entering the navy as a profession. At twelve years of age he owned his first craft, having recently come into possession

of his forty-first. He not only has a gift for designing and building boats, engines and their accessories, but is skilled also as a navigator; and during the summer months may be found cruising the beautiful waterways in the vicinity of Ottawa. Some pictures of his shop and of his work here follow:

- A. Bench and tool chest. Note small model engines.
- B. The lathe is a Seneca Falls, with 11" swing and 3' between centres.
- C. This is the latest of a long line of craft owned and navigated by, and in most cases built by, Dr. McElhinney. The power houseboat "Summertime" is 45 ft. long, 13 ft. wide and draws about 42 inches. Her gross tonnage is 31, and her net 21. A 22-h.p. 3-cyl. M. & W. semi-Deisel kerosene engines gives a cruising speed of 8 1/2 m. per hr. A bath, basins, toilets, and sink are supplied with hot and cold water from tanks; 4 X 50 gal. for cold and one 30 gal. with coil heater (like a Ruud) which burns kerosene.
There is a 3 h.p. auxiliary engine for electric light plant, consisting of 12-volt dynamo, Edison 12-volt, 80-hour, two-unit storage battery, and a Dayton switchboard operating sixteen 12-volt lamps. The auxiliary engine also operates the air pump for starting the large engine and the bilge pump.
- D. Another corner of the shop, showing the shaper for rectangular work, drill press, and a partly finished gasoline engine.
- E. A steam engine, 3 1/2" bore X 5" stroke, built for the yacht "Acadia," by Dr. McElhinney.
- F. Two h.p. gasoline engine built for the yacht "Porcupine" by Dr. McElhinney.
- G. A marine steam engine of 2 1/2" bore by 3" stroke, built by Dr. McElhinney.
- H. "Summertime" (seen also in section C) in winter quarters.

this model illustrated is the choice of the writer for one who is ambitious in lathe work. It is very similar to the Dalton "Six" lathes in the technology laboratory in the college, both splendid tools. Spaces B and C show two different turning operations, while D shows a form turned in wood.

A lathe of this type is almost universal in its versatility, especially if some of the attachments which are made for it are later acquired. But should the hobbyist be still more ambitious, other machine tools, such as a drill-press, shaper or a milling machine may be considered and acquired.

19. *An example of technical work and equipment of a practising dentist.*

Only one example will be submitted here, and it is an extraordinary one—the work of a past president of the Ontario Dental Society, a prominent practitioner in this province, and a dear friend of the writer, in the person of Doctor Mark McElhinney of Ottawa.

Reference to Fig. 11 will indicate the complete shop equipment and the extraordinary range of work done by Dr. McElhinney. As a further example of his versatility, a book of poems from his pen has recently come off the press. The poems are vivid pictures of the great out-of-doors, and a short quotation here follows:

"Just as the first faint streak of morning breaks
In misty twilight over field and flood;
As sinks to rest the owl and whip-poor-will
Awakes to life the marsh's myriad brood."

20. *Conclusion.*

For those who have a love for it, technical work is a delightful hobby; and should the taste of the hobbyist run to that delightful art, model-making, he will find an organization ready to serve him,—periodicals,

books, exhibitions, and clubs all devoted to this work. Finished, semi-finished and rough parts can be had from large organizations (especially in England) at moderate cost.

Woodworking is another delightful side of this hobby which has not been mentioned; and there are many others. And, moreover, the hobbyist has as his treasured possessions, the work of his hands. But, best of all, there come unconsciously habits of precision and skill, and with it a technical resource, all of which are of particular value to a practitioner of dentistry.



FIG. 12. VIEWS OF DENTAL TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

All these views are taken from the laboratory save that on the lower right hand, which is a view of the shop in the Dental Building used by the writer, and which shows a drill press and a Rivett No. 608 precision lathe.

William Ernest Cummer

By ROBERT J. READE

It is with mixed feelings of regrets and congratulations that we part from Dr. William E. Cummer, who has long been associated with the Royal College of Dental Surgeons as professor of prosthetic dentistry. With regrets, because we are about to part with a valued friend who leaves Canada for the United States; with congratulations, because of the opportunity afforded him in new and larger fields for the exercise of his outstanding ability.

Professor Cummer graduated from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons in the year 1902. Three years later he was appointed demonstrator in the Prosthetic Department of the College, and in 1908, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Applied Dental Science. His has been a distinguished career; his reputation is international; and he has brought honour to his Alma Mater.

He received the degree of D.D.S. from the University of Toronto in 1902. Also in the same year the L.D.S. from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. In the year 1927, Dr. Cummer had conferred upon him the degree of F.A.C.D. by the American College of Dentists. And also he is a licentiate of the Dominion Dental Council.

Professor Cummer has been active in the work of dental societies, being honorary treasurer of the Canadian Dental Research Foundation; a member of the American Academy of Restorative Dentistry; Honorary Member of the National Society of Dental Prosthesis; Honorary Member of the Society of Dental Science, New South Wales; a member of the International Dental Research Association; and Honorary Member of the New England Dental Society.

In an editorial capacity, Dr. Cummer was associate editor of the Dental Practice (since discontinued); at the present time he is Associate Editor of Oral Health; and also Associate Editor of "The Apolleanian."

Dr. Cummer has been very active in the field of lecture demonstrations; these demonstrations were chiefly concerned with that part of prosthetic dentistry relating to "Partial Denture Design." The lectures included Canada and the United States of America from coast to coast; and also Italy. He has addressed audiences among whom were some of the most distinguished members of the dental profession.

In times of stress, Major Cummer loyally supported his country. In the Canadian Army Dental Corps he was appointed major, and carried on in the capacity of officer in charge of special clinics. He was also instructor of classes in surgical prosthesis in Toronto and in New York city.

Dr. Cummer's contributions to dental periodical literature are very prolific, and it would require much space to mention all of them. The labour required for the productions was enormous when we remember the illustrations that accompanied each article.

Besides these offerings to periodical dental literature, Dr. Cummer has written six bulletins published by the Canadian Dental Research Foundation. If these bulletins are read, the reader will be amazed at the amount of labour entailed in the working out of the details of the different bulletins and the ability and skill required to produce the illustrations.

Professor Cummer has also made his contribution to text books—American Text-book Prosthetic Dentistry, Turner—Anthony, 5th Edition, June, 1928; Chapter on Partial Dentures, pages 312-390, 86 illustrations. Four colour plates.

In the Standard Dental Dictionary, Otoffy, 1928, Dr. Cummer has contributed a number of definitions.

Among his other achievements, he has developed a method of partial denture service. His method of partial denture impressions exceeds for exactness any other method at present known to dentistry. The technique development has required an amount of thought and labour that could only be the product of a brilliant brain, and great physical strength.

One is surprised to find that outside of these strenuous duties Dr. Cummer has found time to continue his interest in music of the highest type, thus rounding out a character of practical and moral value. The examples of his industry and integrity will doubtless have a lasting effect for good on those who have been privileged to come into close contact with him, both socially and in his professional character, and know him for the true and loveable man that he is.

At the close of the present college term, Dr. Cummer will sever his connection with the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario in order to take up his new duties as Dean of the Dental Department of the University of Detroit, U.S.A.

Simple and Effective Construction of an Obturator

A. D. A. MASON, D.D.S., *Toronto, Canada*

Before one can intelligently proceed to construct an obturator that can be worn comfortably, a few observations are necessary. A few facts or principles must be kept in mind. These will govern our approach to the subject and decide the line of procedure. The following facts must be observed by any dentist who renders this service:

1. That the hard and soft palate clefts must be treated separately and individually.

2. It is possible to procure an impression of the hard palate cleft walls with some degree of accuracy and to construct a denture of either full or partial design to fit same.

3. It is *impossible* to procure an impression of the soft palate or the borders of the cleft when at rest.

4. The borders of soft cleft are in totally different position when at rest than when contracted.

5. That the position of rest is the only position which is of interest to the operator.

6. The tissue of the edges of the cleft are either thick or thin.

7. When the patient is asked to open the mouth the cleft is always expanded by the contraction of the walls.

8. Co-operation of the patient must be obtained to have relaxation of soft palate cleft borders.

9. The angle at which the soft and hard palates meet must be noted.

10. That the muscles composing the soft palate are not soft and flabby but are strong muscles with good tone.

11. There is enough or too much movement in the soft palate already without adding hinges or swinging parts to our restorations.

12. That gagging comes for the most part from irritation of the base of the tongue and not from touching the soft palate. In fact the soft palate, especially the cleft variety, is not easily gagged.

13. It is only essential to close the cleft when the soft palate is at rest. As the palate is always at rest during the process of speaking.

14. Extension of obturator into throat is only necessary to the natural distance of the uvula. It is not necessary to carry the extension to an excessive length.

Keeping in mind the foregoing facts which any operator can observe and check for oneself in any given case let us proceed to the construction of a simple and effective appliance.

1. Get an impression of the hard palate and construct a full or partial denture exactly the same as if no cleft existed. Except that a loop of 16-gauge German silver wire is waxed into the form from which the plate is made the loop is adapted approximately to the cleft in the soft palate. The purpose of the loop is when vulcanized into the hard rubber it may support the newly attached vulcanite. Of course, an impression of the borders of the cleft, even extending to the nasal margins of same, is essential. If the denture flanges over on to the nasal floor slightly this will give stability to the restoration.

Complete the construction of the denture, observing the best rules of prosthesis construction and design. Having fitted and accustomed the patient in wearing of same proceed with the completion of the soft palate.

2. The soft palate portion must be made of a hard unyielding material placed at the proper angle and extending into the throat to the best workable distance. The operator must now judge the angle, length and width of cleft in soft palate at rest and granting ordinary dental observations and ingenuity add base plate wax to the denture already constructed.

By fitting this into the mouth and adjusting to proper position, asking for the co-operation of the patient, the proper length, width and angle can be procured, which will be free of the base of the tongue and fill the cleft when at rest.

3. Remove from the mouth and transfer wax into hard vulcanite.

When adjusted, this appliance is cleaner, less cumbersome, more effective, and more easily constructed than all the hinged or soft rubber contrivances, and can be constructed by simple ordinary prosthetic technique. A model of this obturator can be retained by the dentist. This will be of great help in any future emergency that may arise in accidents or in connection with future adjustments.

Reminiscences

By OLIVER LESLIE OT3

The request for an article from the first editor of the "Hya Yaka", has given me much pleasure, stirring as it does, so many old memories—delightful save for the fact that Time's toll has been heavy, over the intervening period of twenty-seven years, and the photograph of the original staff which I have beside me, reminds me anew that I have lost many of my early friends.

In turning over the pages of your very creditable 1930 HYA YAKA, the emotion I feel might be likened to the pride of a father in his offspring. The magazine's adolescent achievements are beyond the fondest dreams of its 1903 staff. I might tell you, in those early years, he was a difficult brat to rear, especially as he was allowed to express his opinions monthly instead of annually as now-a-days. He was omnivorous; his facets of college interests were innumerable, and restraint in his criticism was not an outstanding characteristic. Frequently it was deemed necessary by others, that he be purged of his colic of aggression. As a result, the editorial staff was, at one time, in very bad odour with most of the college staff, with the Board of Directors, and even with the city newspapers. I trust that your editorial staff of to-day, can boast such gallant defenders as my assistants in 1903:—Charlie Corrigan, Fred Husband, and Bill Davy. My heart warms at the memory of their enthusiasm, their humour and their courage; ardent reformers all of them, the pithy daring candor of their articles, seemed to me in those days, to rival the genius of Voltaire's. I looked on Mel Large who sketched our cartoons, as a second Cruichshanks. The nickname chosen to bring me to heel, when necessary, was, I recall, "Odontalgia Neoplasm Leslie".

Pleasant it is, indeed, to muse on those early college days, and smile at the exaggerated notion of the importance of oneself and one's undertakings. Life is a small and inconsiderable stream in its early reaches—all chatter and haste, but enriched in its course by alluvial deposits from such tributaries as social contacts and books; welcome all such, I beg of you; and in order to avoid the creeping paralysis of a one-track mind, might I suggest to you students in my own profession, that you seek friends in other professions than your own, and that you cultivate a love of striving in the open air, whether with mashie or steel rod. Never forget "mens sana in corpore sano", and since life is essentially a struggle, put plenty of effort into it, whether work or play, and make it a good hard tussle.

The object of life is admitted to be, I think, that one may learn wisdom by experience. I should like to think of some crumb of advice to contribute to the banquet of intelligent tuition spread before you students of to-day; yet what can I proffer of value, for your consumption, gleaned from the harvest of a quarter of a century of experience in practice? Regret for the friends which I knew as such, at college, and from whom I have drifted apart, prompts me to say: "Retain the friendships you made at college; they keep up one's enthusiasm. Success in life's undertakings may be great, but comradeship is greater."

I don't want to wax dismal and drone out "Don't be afraid of hard work, and guard against being selfish or jealous, professionally"—you get all that in the mental pabulum prepared for you at college, and I should probably repeat it in such a tiresome way that you would wish, and justifiably, to drown it with that good old yell we brought into being in 1903. Let's us all say it again in our hearts, and then no more from the first editor of the "Hya Yaka".

Again and Again

By ELLA MAY WITTY

My wife had a tooth-ache, oh then, oh then,
My wife had a tooth-ache, oh then.

Her face was a crime
And it swelled all the time,
My wife had a tooth-ache again and again.

She went to a dentist, oh then, oh then,
She went to a dentist, oh then.

He pulled 'em all out——
From his bill there's no doubt,
She went to that dentist again and again.

He made her some uppers, oh then, oh then,
He made her some uppers, oh then.

They were guaranteed
From prunes to bird-seed——
He made her those uppers again and again.

She wouldn't wear them, oh then, oh then,
She wouldn't wear them, oh then.

She's got a new set
And I'm all in a sweat,
I long for her own teeth again and again.



**FACULTY OF DENTISTRY
CABINET
STUDENTS' PARLIAMENT
1930-1931**

P. Robinson
PRESIDENT
3RD YEAR

S. E. Merritt
VICE PRESIDENT
3RD YEAR

R. E. Birtch
TREASURER
3RD YEAR

W. E. Ferguson
SECRETARY
3RD YEAR

U. E. Harrison
CLERK
3RD YEAR

W. H. Henson
EDITOR OF HYA YAKA

W. R. Edwards
CHIEF OF HYA YAKA
STUDENT

W. B. O'Brien
MEMBER OF STUDENT

D. M. Tait
PRESIDENT
1ST YEAR

L. J. Conn
MEMBER OF STUDENT

W. O. Simpson
VICE PRESIDENT

Members of Cabinet of Students Parliament, 1930-31

<i>President</i>	R. E. DIPROSE, '31
<i>Vice-President and President Fifth Year</i>	H. R. LINDSAY, '31
<i>Secretary and President Fourth Year</i>	S. A. MERRITT, '32
<i>Treasurer</i>	S. J. HOPKINS, '32
<i>President Third Year</i>	R. A. JOHNSON, '33
<i>President Second Year</i>	J. E. PETERSON, '34
<i>President First Year</i>	W. R. SIMPSON, '35
<i>President of Dramatics</i>	D. M. TANNER, '31
<i>President of At Home</i>	V. B. O'REILLY, '31
<i>President of Athletics</i>	L. J. CONN, '31
<i>Editor of Hya Yaka</i>	W. H. HERRON, '31
<i>Chief Varsity Reporter</i>	J. R. EDMONDS, '31

Elected Cabinet for 1931-32

<i>President</i>	S. J. HOPKINS, '32
<i>Vice-President and President Fifth Year</i>	R. A. WYLIE, '32
<i>Secretary and President Fourth Year</i>	A. C. LYONS, '33
<i>Treasurer</i>	H. S. JAMESON, '33
<i>President Third Year</i>	E. C. APPS, '34
<i>President Second Year</i>	E. L. BANCROFT, '35
<i>President of At Home</i>	G. E. STAFFORD, '32
<i>President of Dramatics and R.D.S.</i>	J. B. MILNE, '32
<i>President of Athletics</i>	H. MITCHELL, '32
<i>Editor Hya Yaka</i>	D. BLACK, '32
<i>Chief Varsity Reporter</i>	E. ROBERTS, '32
<i>President First Year</i>	To be elected



DON'T FORGET
TO WRITE HOME.
THE FAMILY MAY HAVE
SOME MONEY SINCE YOU WROTE LAST

Unappreciated Angles

By DON BLACK, 3T2

The price of civilization is the destruction of the initiative of the individual and the harnessing of him into certain types of reaction and mental outlook.

To only the few does genius remain, those few who have strenuously refused to allow their personalities to be submerged under the accumulated records of the ages, choosing rather a separate course of their own, ever-searching the far horizon for a brighter, more perfect beam of the rising sun.

Ever seeking, these explorers of the unknown inevitably find a new chromatic variation in the spectrum of life and then indicate its meaning to their fellow men. So at one master stroke, as it were, these geniuses attain to the immortal towards which we, the "common-run", must carpenter for many years. Yet, if we accept the teaching of these masters and earnestly strive to follow in their footsteps, we shall increase the wealth of human happiness and find ourselves as the evening shadows lengthen in close spiritual communion with the mighty intellects of all time, and, because we are many and they few, we shall by practising and disseminating their teachings accomplish as much for humanity as they.

It is the author's contention that the happiness of any individual is directly proportional to the state of his physical well-being; that no matter what the mental attitude, no matter what the emotional outburst, no matter what the course of life, there is an underlying physical cause to which these may be directly traced. The mental and physical life of the individual form one integral unit. The two are interactive, both influencing each other and both determining the reaction to any given situation; not only this, but also that every adjustment made irrevocably modifies adjustments that will be made in the future.

For this reason a personality possesses no such thing as free volition but volition to act along previously outlined courses, which channels are continuously and progressively narrowed as age or disease increases. The writer knows that practitioners of any branch of medical art commonly recognise the mental abnormalities produced by serious pathogenic diseases; but that such importance is conceded to often clinically passed-over mild, sub-acute, or chronic inflammations he believes to be quietly scoffed at by most. Yet it is affirmed that such mental effects do result from mild elusive-when-sought, infections; and that as a result the life happiness of the individual concerned and those associated with him is

often disrupted beyond repair, so that the cold, gray mists of misery enshroud the heartstrings of millions of unfortunate mortals.

The tragedies of life are as many and as varied as its vicissitudes. They can be found anywhere; the three-months-married couple engaging in nightly violent quarrels, the nagging wife or husband after three decades of marital bliss; the rejected suitor suicide; the futile ineffectual, easy-going man of the slums with his starveling wife and family; the bad and wayward boy or girl; the absconder; the worn-out, shapeless mass of foreign peasant, wearied of life, waiting to die, but afraid to hurry the process; the hypochondriac; the gangster; the drug addict. The list is interminable; yet individuals found in any such similar circumstances are there through no special fault of their own.

The fact is that civilization is at present stagnating in itself. Man is expending the larger part of what genius he has in producing an ever-increasing number of labour-saving devices or of machines to decimate the inhabitants of the earth. Coincidentally there has reappeared as his greatest and oldest problem with which he is dealing in a manner very unworthy of his intelligence—that problem variously called “free love,” “companionate marriage,” “birth control.” It seems that man really hasn’t the character to deal with this problem in its ultimate analysis as too much of his money which he has apportioned to luxury expenditures would necessarily have to be utilized to satisfactorily straighten out the mess he has made of things. Man’s most important asset, health, must be sacrificed for the speed of civilization, and the present remedy for the most glaring faults of his maladjustment is a constant juggling of the immediate subterminal factors of this maladjustment.

It is the contention of this article that the constant drain upon the vitality of mankind exerted by illnesses operative over a long period of time sets up subliminal forces which cause individuals to assume certain viewpoints and react to situations in a way at variance with their environment. The result is a clash between egoities; there is strife, turmoil, human misery, and the glory of life fades from the eyes of the world.

Let us delve into a few lives, enquire about the physical conditions and note the mental aspects of the individuals concerned. The following case histories have been taken from G. V. Hamilton’s “Objective Psychopathology.” The cases are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., although they are not so found in Hamilton’s book.

Case 1. Male, age fifty

The patient suffered from physical fatigue. He was tense, nervous and sleepless, unable to properly digest his food. Result: the patient was persistently unable to solve his business difficulties, felt baffled and discouraged.

Case 2. Female, age seventy

This woman listed the following physical factors: cryptic infection of the teeth, excessive tea-drinking; an abnormally rapid heart with a rapid intermittent pulse; precordial discomfort; pain in top of head and back of neck. Her mental symptoms were, perpetual fear of death from heart failure, great tenseness and nervousness. Treatment was dental of a radical nature. Several faulty unhygienic gold crowns, under which considerable putrefaction existed were removed and presumably other operative work done. Some months later the mental symptoms had disappeared and the heart action returned to normal.

Case 3. Male, age thirty

This patient gave the following history. There was leakage of the mitral valve of the heart which had probably been present from childhood days. Suffered from morning lassitude, was tense and restless. Mental symptoms: The patient made many ambitious plans and then failed to carry them out through lack of confidence in his ability to execute them. He was inclined to day dream, longing for a stroke of luck to bring him economic independence. Time and again he was seized with spasms of ambition and the desire to accomplish something worth while, but in each case was always easily discouraged. Lastly, he possessed a definite conviction that he was endowed with a wisdom and ability that were much superior to those of other people.

Case 4. Male, age sixty

The pathological conditions in this case were: cryptic infection of teeth, sciatica, bronchial asthma. The associated mental symptoms were: nervousness, irritableness, uneasiness, patient's frantic impatience of his discomforts. Adequate medical treatment resulted in marked improvement of the sciatica and asthma, and complete elimination of the mental symptoms.

Case 5. Male, age sixty

The following ailments were discovered: long-standing sinus infection, chronic diffuse nephritis, arteriosclerosis. Accompanying symptoms: arterial hypertension; numerous attacks of acute coryza, joint and muscular pains. Mental aspects: Patient was tense, nervous, irritable, and much upset by inability to obtain relief.

Words are cold and ineffectual things, forever approximating a truth but never completely embracing it. The subtle symphonies of life elude their gaucherie. The sunset skies may be flecked with fire-opal; a distant black of cloud may appear as "the island valley of Avalon"; the gentle stir of evening breeze may resemble the drowsy sigh of a contented infant.

in its mother's arms—but what reader can truly appreciate such expressions if he has never experienced the sights and sounds himself?

Likewise it is easy to record that a patient is "tense, nervous, irritable,"—but does such record truly tell the reader anything? Do the bald words reveal the constant fear gnawing at the patient's heart? The indecision and lack of courage to face the future? The misconceptions of and response to the simple, overt acts of another?

Surface appearances are as deceiving as a field under newly fallen snow. To the eye it appears spotless and undefiled but underneath the virgin cloak may be barren rock and glacial drift—an unfruitful land.

Life is the same. Take the case of the wayward boy or girl from a "good home." How do you know that they came from such a place? It might appear "good" to the world; but behind the scenes is another picture. What do you know of their physical condition? Of the health of their father and mother; their brothers and sisters? Could the ill-health of a father work the destruction of all? Could it make him tyrannical with the children and cause them to go astray? Could it break a wife's heart and send her to the luxury of an early grave? I cannot shrug my shoulders in answer. I know it could.

The world of humans is all around me. There is happiness and misery, both physical and mental. I know that much of this misery is due to bad health. I know that physical fatigue, "poisoned hearts," and pathological conditions in various parts of the body can originate from infections in the oral cavity. I know that mental symptoms accompany these pathological body conditions and that many times these mental symptoms disrupt lives and plunge many individuals into aeons of soul torture.

I may never discover anything new and give it to the world. I shall in such case never rank with the masters, but I can practise my profession conscientiously, and sedulously follow the masters' teachings, conserving and restoring health to my patients. And so can you.

We are intimately concerned with the health of the people not only as dentists but also as citizens. We can strive for wider and ever wider health service, doing our part in our daily endeavours and ordering our civil lives so that generations as yet unborn will have for a heritage a bigger, better, and brighter world. At that time our present perplexing economic problems will be levelled and smoothed away, and our trial marriages or whatever they may in the future be called will have miraculously disappeared.

To you the torch is thrown.
"Be yours to hold it high."

Experience

By GEORGE CLARKE, 3T4

"All experience is an arch
Where thro gleams that untravelled world."

As the days and years roll on in never-ending succession, doubling, dashing and beating on the short shore-line of life, we are going through the oldest school known to man, that grand old school of experience, that teaches more indelibly than books of learning, the fundamentals of life.

I have often wondered how poor Cain felt about life. He was handicapped from the start, because all his education depended upon inexperienced parents, and there was not a professor in the market to show him the error of his ways. I am not surprised that he turned out bad. Poor Cain! But the fact of the matter is, we resemble him more closely than any other member of that family. He didn't know the difference between a red-hot coal and his father's sunburnt nose until he picked up one and pulled the other.

And so it has been with all of us all down through the centuries. We've scorched our fingers in the same way trying experiments. In a million years from now, if the old world lasts that much longer, when all knowledge falls little short of the infinite and our little contribution in this age is but a drop in a mighty ocean, some son of Adam will cry for fire and burn himself.

It is too bad that we cannot start in where our fathers left off, but no—the germ of experience must be developed individually.

It took our ancestors years to find out that a moustache had to be raised by patience and faith in the hair follicle, and that it did not suddenly burst into being on a selected spot. Yet every day I see fellow-men trying to produce one overnight. Time alone will teach them that nothing will develop that moustache except patience and faith and persistent pulling.

There are many of us who have not even arrived at the border-line of the Arch of Experience, the gateway to the great ocean of knowledge, "whose margin fades forever as we move." It is with no little expectancy that we look to the future with optimistic anticipation, "donning the armour of Achilles to be possibly Hectored to death."

The vanguard now stands on the brink of graduation and we as a second rear guard wish the class of '31 godspeed in their journey across the ocean of experience which we must shortly follow.



"EDDIE"

“Eddie”

From the title you have probably guessed whom this article is about, none other than our own Eddie Sinclair who has done more than any man to make The Faculty of Dentistry known around the University. Graduating from the University Schools in 1926, he entered Dentistry with a well known athletic reputation in track, rugby and swimming. As a tribute to his undergraduate activities and the honour he has brought faculty and university we dedicate this article.

Eddie started right in by playing Senior O.R.F.U. rugby, but unfortunately broke his shoulder, but as he puts it “you should have seen the other guy”. As soon as the shoulder healed he was playing on the junior rugby team which won the intercollegiate series. He played on the dental rugby team four years, two of which he acted as Captain. Eddie was sure to go far in intercollegiate rugby, but was advised by his doctors not to play. During his third year he managed the Intercollegiate Intermediate Team, and in his fourth year was manager of the Senior Intercollegiate Rugby Team.

He was at the same time very active in swimming circles. In his first year he swam the 100 yards breast stroke second to a chap who established a Canadian record. He has been an active member on two Intercollegiate Champion Swimming Teams. In his second year he established a 50 yard outdoor straightaway Ontario Swimming record. During his third year he was 100 yard breast stroke intercollegiate winner, and in his fourth year made a 200 yard breast stroke intercollegiate record; in the same year he set the interfaculty record in the same class.

In his fifth year he was captain of the swimming team, and broke his own intercollegiate record. He was awarded the Durnan Cup as the all round swimming champion of Varsity.

He played water polo just as well as he did anything else. He has been a member of the polo team for five years, and has helped to win three intercollegiate championships. He was captain of the team in his third year when they were city and intercollegiate champions.

This year they were city champions and lost the intercollegiate to McGill by one goal.

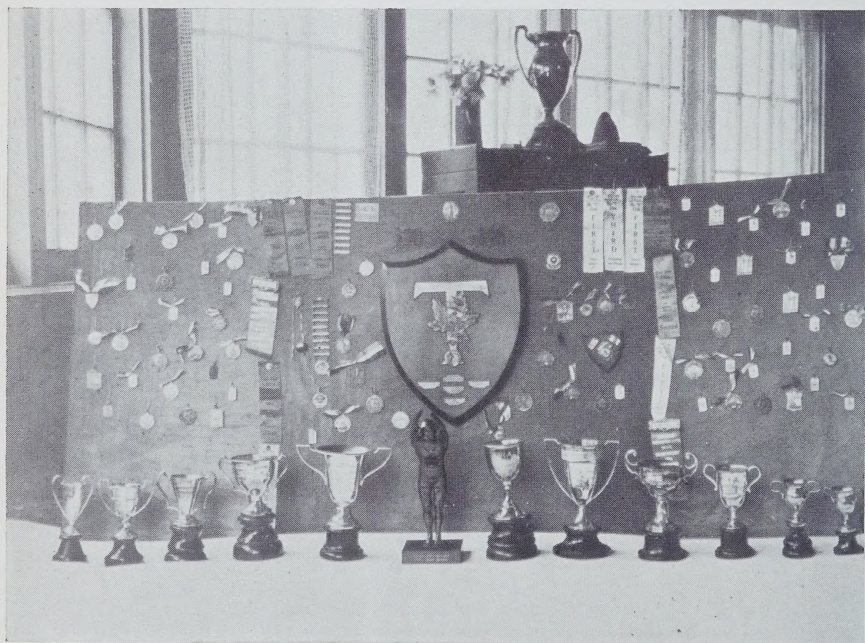
In his first year he was a member of the Varsity Rowing Crew which lost to the future Canadian Olympic Crew by but half a length.

He was President of the Freshman Class and is proud of it. Has been a member of the Students Cabinet, Hart House Hall Committee, and Literary and Debates Committee. He won the all round Dental Track and Field Championship in his fourth and fifth years. His popularity

about the University was clearly shown when he led the poll for re-election to the Hall Committee. He was further honoured by being elected to the Board of Stewards. Quite removed from his regular line of sports, he made himself Varsity heavy-weight wrestler, and later represented Varsity as a light heavy-weight against the U.S. Naval Academy.

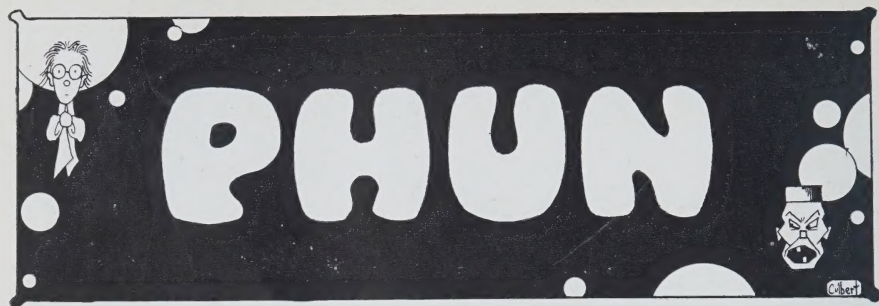
In 1930 he was awarded the University's rarest and most coveted prize, The Bronze "T". This was the University's tribute to his outstanding athletic ability, a thing which is won by very, very few individuals.

Eddie is Varsity's most outstanding all round athlete, whose reputation has been earned only by sacrifices and hard work. We should feel proud of the honour he has brought to us, and regret that he must leave, for it will be a long time before we find another athlete like "Eddie" in our midst.



SOME OF EDDIE'S TROPHIES





Buck Jones running for track.

"Frenda, Enema?" said Caterina looking at the fire hose.

Did you hear the one about the dental nurse who was so dumb she thought the elevators in the surgery ran to the fourth floor.

The number of questions a dental nurse answers in the morning lecture varies inversely as the number of times she answers the phone the night before.

Conn claims that on certain days the Ceramic department is the "hottest" in the entire school. "Varey, Varey true, Conn!"

Zackheim shows his picture to a patient in the infirmary.

Patient—"That's the first time I have seen you with your mouth shut."

A hen was cackling loud and strong. Said I to her, "How strange your song."

Said she, "It's not a song, in fact, It's just a lay, to be eggs-act."

Diprose, at an Avenue Road apartment bridge game:—"If this score keeps going up, it will look like a bill at the Royal York."

Lindsay—"Why should you worry, Diprose you never pay your bills at the Royal York."

Freshman—"You can get all sorts of things from kissing."

Hot Blonde Date—"Yes, fur coats, diamonds, roadsters, and everything."

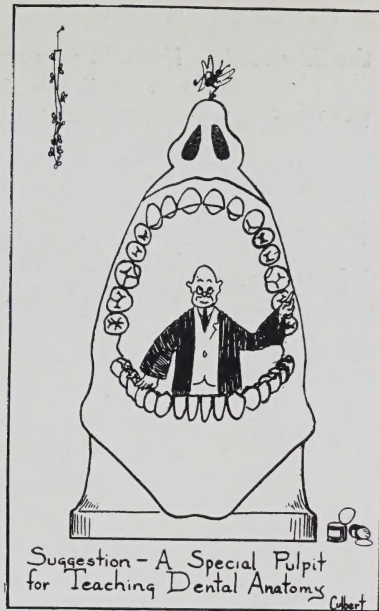
Armstrong—"Are Ethel and Helen the home-loving type of girls?"

Cobban—"Helen is, but with Ethel you have to have a coupé."

Eddie Sinclair says the only thing that stops some dashing half-backs is a slap from the girl friend, —and what a "flying wing" Dot has!

Moore—"Were you ever bothered with 'athlete's foot'?"

Henry—"Yeah, once when the captain of the hockey team caught me necking his girl."



Gold-digging dental nurse's conception of a dental student: "A man of few wads."

Stude—"Did you make any liquor yesterday?"

Little Eva—"Yes, some rare old stuff."

Doubtless the kangaroo was nature's first abortive effort to produce a cheer leader.

IN 1944

Nice Old Lady—"Are all these children yours, or is this a picnic?"

Sandy McGregor, D.D.S.—"They're all mine. It's no picnic."

Patient—"I'll demand a refund."

Marsh—"You're out of order."

Patient—"You would be, too, in my position."

Burns Milne—"What is granulation tissue?"

Henry Thompson—"I was just reading about that the other day. Better leave that alone."

Hopkins—"I don't think work is irksome."

Black—"Oh, it is to the average person."

Hopkins—"Don't be sarcastic."

Present "Joe" Parliament to future "Joe" Parliament:—

"The fork be yours to hold it high.

Be careful with the handle there's a big kink in it now."

Lou Walton Ball—"Spera moment, will you, and I'll get the eggs and butter."

Overheard Hank Thompson phoning Mr. Wolf at the Riverdale Zoo.

Answer—This is the Riverdale Zoo.

Hank—What! I want to speak to Mr. Wolf.

Ashton advises Buck Jones never to practice in a lumber camp.

Bert Diprose to certain popular Varsity Co-ed.:—"Ninety-nine out of a hundred want to be loved, why don't you?"

Till that get-together evening at the Grange, the majority of dental students thought the "Group of Seven" was a symbol on those rolling bones.

McCartney—"What makes MacGregor talk so much?"

Barrett—"He was vaccinated with a phonograph needle."

D. Black—"Is the disk warming up?"

Patient—"Don't be surprised if I spit boiling water."

Why are all Wylie's lady patients well escorted?

Oliver, to a certain dental nurse:—"What a pretty mouth you have."

Certain D. N.—"Quit your kidding."

Oliver—"I said it's a pretty mouth, and I'm going to stick to it."

Mills—"I'll tell you something if you'll promise not to repeat it."

O'Reilly—"All right, I will."

Mills—"I didn't like that last song."

Milk Salesman—"In my mind I have an idea that will give you more milk at less cost."

Frat Steward—"You must have water on the brain."

We hope for television soon so Abbie Golden can talk intelligibly over the telephone.

3T5—Wondering what it's all about.

3T4—Have an idea what it's all about.

3T3—Think they know what it's all about.

3T2—Know what it's all about.

3T1—Wondering what it's all about.

Burns Milne—"I'm worried, old man, I'm troubled with pink tooth brush."

Les Woods—"That's nothing, I'm troubled with pink elephants."

Patient—"Are you going to put that in my tooth again?"

Mitchell—"Yes."

Patient—"Like hell you are."

Dr. Sheldon—"Get that last bit of decay."

Diprose—"But I'll expose the pulp."

Dr. Sheldon—"Let me do it."

AN INTELLIGENCE TEST

(Time allowance—To make a Class III preparation for a foil)

If "International Bridge" goes to 68, how long will it take a second class dentist with personality to own a Stutz roadster? Put a cross here; if not, skip the next one, which is, "How many swallows of Lavoris make a gargle?" And tell what it cost in German marks for Einstein to make his recent trip to New York.

If it takes a fourth year student two hours to make a preparation for a D.O. inlay on an upper third molar involving the lingual cusp of a deciduous second bicuspid, how long would it take Sir Malcolm Campbell to do eighteen holes on the Thornhill golf course? Should a dental student study two hours every night and half-hour at noon three months before examination time, what marks would he get in clinical dentistry?—Never mind that one. Why memorize a number of facts when you can get them out of any text book.

If a graduate of 1931 sets up over the pool room in Smith's Falls (Bert Diprose's home town) with a \$3,000 Bitter outfit, what would his income tax be for 1944? Before reading the next one, take time off for a Neckingham. If a young graduate started in practice at the corner of Chestnut and Elm streets with the following equipment:—A fur-lined cuspidor, value \$16.75; a hand-painted aluminum unit, value \$72.98; a diamond-studded hand-piece by Rash Dimple, value 6 7/8;

a crocheted saliva ejector—with harmonizing colours to match the saliva; value price of Royal York dinner dance, minus trimmings; a cabinet of hecolite with red flannel drawers, price not listed; and a wife with halitosis and athletes' foot, why does a taxi driver never have enough change?

Tabulate the above items as lost and found according to Brand and Soy bookkeeping system.

The latest acquisition to the social life of the college has been the formation of the Pansy Club. At a special meeting of the enthusiasts held at Caldon Low Club House on Valley Avenue, the following executive were elected:—

Hon. President—"Joey" Brown.

President—"Eddie" Sinclair.

Vice-President—Leslie Woods.

Secretary—"Ronnie" Wylie.

Treasurer—"Dickie" Rogers.

Executive—"Gordie" Pearson.

"Bertie" Diprose.

"Willie" Simpson.

"Haroldie" Shaver.

"Burnie" Milne.

"Normie" Bonnell.

Application for membership must be made to the secretary.

Qualifications—Soprano voice, passionate hosiery, red ties, correct angle for little finger holding tea cup; patent leather hair groom.

Contribution—One bouquet of pansies.

Buck Jones still running for track.

YEAR NOTES

HIGH LIGHTS OF 3T1

The fall of 1926 brought new hope, new ideas and new men, into the field of dentistry. Some three-score "Hopefuls" assembled in the dental building and signed on the dotted line which marked the beginning of probably the most eventful five years of our lives. How far distant seemed May, 1931, and graduation, but those short five years have rapidly sped by and now we will soon be on the threshold of an even more momentous time in our lives.

Fortunately we may carry with us many happy memories to place "among our souvenirs."

In recalling a few of the high spots in our days of varying brightness, let us ramble through our wealthy store of memories and recall a few of our most outstanding incidents and personalities.

Few of the "Originals" will forget the First Year class party at the "Gaiety." This was probably one of the first opportunities we had to demonstrate the good old 3T1 spirit which has always been present in abundance ever since. Anybody wishing to learn the details of this party may do so by sending a stamped and addressed envelope to Bert Diprose or Trev Trotter, either of whom will cheerfully furnish the desired information.

A pronounced attack of that Spring feeling caused a little friction with the Physics Department and as a result of one too many holidays, Professor Burton decreed that we could take the air (all we wanted of it) as far as he was concerned. Do you remember the trouble we had getting back in the good graces of the staff? Do you remember the afternoon spent by the Dean and Don Black trying to decide the difference between a holiday for a group and a holiday for an individual?

If Demosthenes had heard Don perform on that occasion he would have looked up one of these "Thirty Days Ago I Could Not Speak" ads., and sent it to the I.C.S. for further instructions. I think even the Dean admitted that the discussion ended a tie.

Unfortunately some eight of the boys "bit the dust" after the smoke of exams cleared away. However, we have been adding to our numbers each year so that this year we have now sixty-seven, one for all, and all for one members in the class.

In second year we had many pleasant experiences to make that year a happy one. The Anatomy Lab was the scene of many a combat and there was a place where one never suffered from lack of ammunition.

Many a time I was exceedingly thankful that Bert Diprose could not always throw straight. So impressed were we with the nature of an Anatomy Lab that we put on the most realistic skit in Dentantics and we romped home with the Agnew shield.

Third Year, although lacking in riots or similar forms of entertainment, was not a dull year. Dramatics was again one of our big features and we were runners-up both in Noctem Cuckoo and Dentantics.

Fourth Year afforded the memory of our first patient, strange things called gas clinics, winning the Gaston Brule cup, and also winning the Dental track meet. Our activities have not been confined to Faculty affairs only. Many of our members have brought honour to the class by their athletic achievements, and we as a class feel proud of the members who gave their time and energy to maintain the athletic standards of the Class, the Faculty, and of the University. We have the honour of having in our year probably the most outstanding athlete in the U. of T., Eddie Sinclair, a holder of the coveted bronze "T."

Notwithstanding our many and varied interests, the members of the class have never failed to consider their studies quite seriously. Five years of toil and carving, carving models, ivory pucks, specimens, and inlays have served us well for the carving of our career. Five years with our books and the Faculty have established in us a desire to emulate these men, their splendid qualities and high ideals.

And now we stand on the threshold of a greater and broader life, a future of innumerable possibilities. We have signed our names on the fly-leaf of the Book of Knowledge, and will delve into its pages as we go on through life, fully realizing that our college course after all is only a beginning.

HOWARD LINDSAY.

SIGHTSEEING, 3T2

The step from the third year in the Labs to fourth year in the gowns was rather a slippery one for most of us. There came the fitting of gowns with the donation of a number, the peculiar feeling of "Where am I"? as you first stepped on the floor in white and hastily carried an armful of equipment to the double-headed cabinets. "Where does this go"? was the favourite question for a week as the boys tried to neatly put away their few remaining instruments.

The cabinets were all arranged, so the boys stood at attention for weeks for the first patient to arrive. It did arrive. What excitement! Where do you get the chart? Alright, sit here, please. Then, after nervously toying with the mouth mirror and explorer, while looking open-mouthed at the chart for several minutes, enough courage was mustered

to commence to try to find the cavities marked on the chart. A few were found the first day. Completing that first preparation caused many a brow to perspire.

To compensate such humiliation, 3T2 turned out in full force to the Frosh banquet and the track meet. There they could stalk around as lords and laughingly look at the young aspiring foot-engine pushers.

Our own Red Roberts, commonly called Hart House Roberts, helped put on the Hallowe'en dance at Columbus Hall, and then wins a free ticket to the At Home. What luck! Woods, Pearson and Milne, assisted by Shaver, put on an excellent skit at the Dental Night of Fun. The 3T2 Nocktem Cuckoo was thought to be passing fair, but fairly passed with apologies, the outstanding characters were Dangerous Dan Marsh, Stron Iban Olstad, Magician Milne, Ventriloquist Wood, Carpenter Oliver, and the long and short of it twins, Mitchell and Willmott.

The class had a dinner party at the Coffee Shop. The entertaining committee consisted of Step Dancing Kinney, Scarf Loser Kreutzer, Master of Ceremonies Caterina, and One Whiff Phil—the outstanding feature, so the class said, Hecolite Thompson, was heard by all.

Rumour has it that Ron Wylie had the smartest girl he has met at the At Home, and is very successful at blind dates.

In sports, 3T2 has no peer.

In swimming, we have House Committee Marsh. In track, irresistible Cooke. In B. F. & W., Louis Côte is supreme. In rifle, three-shot Wylie. In rowing, Pansy Pearson tops the waves. In baseball, Mitchell and Dymment team together. Davy is a sensational catcher at times. Basketball takes in R. T. (fur coat) Stewart, G. E. (I'm your weakness) Stafford, W. O. (mind your own business) Ashton, G. G. (mix my cement) Beesley, H. (sorority) Mitchell, S. L. (come to me) Oliver, H. A. (Jacket crown) Shaver. In rugby, Wylie, Cooke, Oliver, Mitchell, Merritt and Milne played well.

We almost forgot easel-board Biggs Philosophic Model, and Homework Duncanson. We wonder why Hampton called his baby Ronald, and if Hyman is not taking a chance at the dances. Buck Jones and Brilliantine Orton are planning to take an apartment next year, so that Buck can do the dishes and cooking when not at choir practice.

The Dean wondered if the Blacks were brothers. Lastly, we must not forget S (Shovel) J. Hopkins.

We hear Wylie took a rib out of joint. Why?

GRINDS AND UPSETS OF 3T3

With slamming of lockers—jingling of keys—scraping of chairs—Einstein the Great and other Night (Ger) noises—both dust off their benches to commence the day with “Prosthetics.” Vott is it, Max, anteriors first or last?—Vott is it?—I’m asking you.—“Whaddoya-mean”?

We would advise seeing Sidenberg’s notes, volume P, class 11, division 1, subdivision K—. We know Si will always have a good impression A half-hour later the class begin to arrive. We hear from the mezzanine (adv’t Virginia Dare, consult our Pythian Oracle) a faint, but distinct, aboriginal muttering— “Oh . . . Sink; —C’ . . . mmon —Sinck.” We think it has some reference to the biggest, little town in the west, —but— . . . Oh, yes; we almost forgot our so-called white, furry-footed mascot, in guileless innocence, obviously playfully engaged in testing the digestive properties of six feet of cellulose in normal physiological feline solution.—

By enlarge What do we see in the distance? Ah! it is Major Petkoff sprinkle lightly close in the ranks, follow all the rest from the Northland—Johnson,—Commander-in-chief and Macfarlane, the satellite bodyguard together with Carbert “The Red”—and now we know why the University P.C. appeared at our little meeting on the sidewalk in front of the Med building last fall;—then somebody played—where?— Blue Again—is it tenor or falsetto? Ah! it’s Adams—and then the class joins in one grand refrain and the ditty fades away into “Sweet Adeline” for the benefit of all who may be within hearing, including the nurses in the next room.

Silence in the court room and Dr. Godfrey enters and grabs up the Mail We see that Dupuis has a sombre expression. Reform is his ambition for woman is at stake. Gentlemen?—seem to prefer blondes. Markle adheres to the rule and here he comes with long shanks Nursey From the corner of the lathes we see dimly through the dust a figure stooped and whistling There is early Vigers, sitting and nodding, like a big, drowsy brown bear. We wonder if it is from overeating or lack of sleep News item—Van has learned that you cannot be scotch in packing cases, and McCartney has learned that wax dentures can’t be vulcanized.

Speaking of news,—Al Lyons is 3T3’s noted authority on snobbishness among collitch women. Yes, we used to read the “Varsity,” you see,—but—alas; Henry, Hobden and Hutchinson are silently striving to improve, in some measure at least, the standards?—of 3T3. We encourage them with all our heart. . . . Connor, Purdy and Chadwick seem to be feeling the same colour as the slips of pages they got the other

day.—Since then we understand that they have appeared" Stockwell and Gage are taking up their stand, too for higher and finer anaesthetics, and wonder if prosthetics has anything to do with anaesthetics, they believe the lower first molar has something to do with it but, as yet, third year is still at sea being somewhere within the God Free Lot boundary.

3T4

September 30th was a happy day for us all. There was much bustle in the main corridor of the Dental Building as the boys gathered from all quarters of the continent to be enrolled for the coming session. 3T4 was no longer the Frosh class. How we Sophs eyed exultantly the poor green Frosh as they wandered about, bewilderedly, learning their first lessons. And it was not left entirely to the dons to teach them. We fitted them up prettily with size "17" horse-collars (Eton collars) and the accompanying scarlet and blue bows, and, truly, many a co-ed's heart fluttered as she met our gay frosh on the campus. That they should not lose themselves in this big city, it was required that their names be inscribed large and legibly on the collars. The lone freshette could not wear the regulation size collar, so she was excused this distinction. At the Dent's track-meet the frosh obeyed orders well. On the conclusion of the day's programme of competitive events, they were called upon to pose for a class picture on the stadium field. When all set, the nozzle of the hose greeted them with a shower of thanks. Then on the eve of our Soph-Frosh banquet, we felt obliged to find out if the frosh knew the Varsity yells. Finding them about to emerge from a physics lab. in the Physics Building, we conducted all but the lone freshette to the cloakroom where lessons began. She, however, when accosted in the corridor, gave the yells faultlessly and was immediately dismissed with loud approval. The others fared differently. After feverishly consulting students' Bibles the Dental and University yells were exacted; and upon three fumbles, cool flowing water from the tap assisted the "unfortunates'" mental powers. That night the frosh skit put on at the close of the banquet grew boring; so we threw the participants out. From that time our frosh have been regulars and are carrying on "man to man, and shoulder to shoulder."

We have increased in numbers this year by fourteen and the twenty-six "old originals" welcome the new men to our midst. There is a co-ed in our year now too. She has wavered from medical aspirations and considers that it would be nicer to become a tooth-puller.

We understand that some dissension exists at a certain anatomy table. Rumour has it that one, Maurice McNeill has invented a new anatomical terminology; but for the benefit of future anatomists, we would suggest that O.T. stands for Old Terminology, not for "otherwise." Fred Wright is reputed to wield a scalpel with rare skill, and has actually promised a demonstration in the near future—further announcements are eagerly awaited by "Gord" Shillington. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Test Tubes is believed to have severely censured the modern "Lavoisier" of our class, Geo. Fairburn Walden; but George is a chemist of real "distinction" and we trust will not be discouraged by any such criticism. Lawson Leake, the cut-up, is reputed to be the he-male vampire of 3T4. His nightly escapades are notorious. Believe it or not but Eppie Milner was *actually* late one a.m. for dental anatomy. Since the inauguration of the foot-power dental engines, quite a few aspiring dentists have developed charlie-horses. Russ. Panzica has kindly consented to give Miss Riddle a few lessons in histology, and Geo. Glazer will some day impart to Dean Seccombe a few hints on oral antisepsis.

Dr. Crouch—"Define dental formula."

Carl Pfanner—"Lavoris."

Frank Whetham must be astronomically inclined. One will see him each morning wending his way to school as the Star of the East sinks below the horizon.

In Histology Lab. Louis Rampulla—What!!! Three drawings????!!

Hardy to Dickson (dissecting)—Hey, that was a nerve you broke.

Dickson—No, it was only fascia.

3T4 has been well represented in the field of sports. At the Dent's track-meet, Peterson carried off the quarter and half-mile honours. Shillington won out in the high jump and pressed the winning Dore hard for second place in the 100-yards dash. Walden was best in the pole-vaulting. Apps, Clark and Gardiner made a formidable part of the Dents interfaculty rowing crew and gave S.P.S. a slim margin to win on. Win. Cunningham, who starred last year and throughout this hockey season, has recently been stepped up to the Senior B. team. He has brought honour to our year and to his Alma Mater through helping secure the only intercollegiate title. On the Dents' interfaculty hockey team, Moore and Shillington showed outstanding ability. Our Dents' team went into the finals with Junior S.P.S. after defeating Vics in the semi-finals, but fortune forsook them here after a close battle. In baseball, Brett, Walden, McNeill and Gardiner have shown up well. Dents played S.P.S. in the interfaculty finals and gave them a hard run for their victory. McNeill and Gowland represented our year in soccer. Leake and Ferguson were interested in rifle activities. On the basketball team, Kay, Kaplan, Brett, Shaughnessy, Pfanner and Walden have shown real promise for a strong future squad.

Then with Noctem Cukoo skit night, the year party held at "The Slipper," the Dental Night of Fun in the Oddfellows Hall, the Dental At Home at the Royal York, Dentantics running for two nights in Hart House Theatre, our afternoon sally down to Shea's, etc., and similar class spirit on other occasions, 3T4 can well say that the social side of our Sophomore college year has nicely balanced the academical responsibilities.

3T5

The new experience of attending university introduced us to the uncertainty of life. The various happenings which befell the class were both amusing and humiliating. Amusing for the onlookers and executioners, but humiliating for us. Our freshman collars and ties (the smartest on the campus) made us a constant mark for the big, bright and beautiful Sophs, who employed everything from a blunt jack-knife to an elaborate pair of old ladies' crocheting scissors to despoil us of our wearing apparel. With these supposedly terrifying instruments they proved our collars were really not as hard as they looked. They ripped. They tore. They stripped us of our raiment. And departed ———.

The first visit to the "Old Red School House" vividly impressed upon our now nervous make-up that these boys were certainly no playfellows for us. They were too much like Mickey McGuire and his gang.

Did the senior students in their great quest for knowledge neglect to learn the fine art of music? Probably they were interested in another field of art, which explains why our "Crooning Troubadors" were so hastily ousted from the Alexandria room of the King Edward Hotel at the Soph-Frosh banquet. Even Bill Bedard's deep basso voice was not appreciated.

It's here! The new expression for every type and purpose—"By Golly!" Down through the ages it shall go, "By Golly," the gift to mankind of our worthy friend "Guss," whose fame in connection with left-handed test tubes and nitric acid has already made him an outstanding personage.

Everything has its place, except in a biology lab, when the optical illusion group gives its first warning of warfare. Then every man is a law unto himself and the one with the largest rabbit wins. Proven warriors are "Capt. Sniper" Colley, "Heavy Trench Mortar" Jacobs, and little "Scout" Leslie. Oh, boys! what fights can do to your appearance and drawings.

3T5 memoirs would not be complete without mentioning our fair co-ed Margaret, who, according to a Varsity clipping, "feels just as happy alone with the boys." What a break for Hudson and Peters!



TOP ROW—Misses Witty, Musson, Varey, Moodie, Tanner, McDonald, Cameron, R. N. Maclean, Jones, Risley.

BOTTOM ROW—Misses Fife, Abbott, May, Spera, Simpson, Mrs. Walker, McCracken.

MISSING—Misses Kyle, Love, Poupore, Reid.

DENTAL NURSES' CLASS

It is with regret that we see our year slipping gradually away. What a jolly old time we have had here at the Dental College. Surely such happiness, such friendships that we have formed, cannot be merely transient, and pass with the year. I think they must go on forever.

Well, half of life is memories, so they say, and we certainly have some pleasant ones, haven't we? Right from the very first day, when we all felt so hopelessly lost, Miss Cameron made us feel as if we belonged here. Words seem quite inadequate to show our appreciation to her for all her many, many kindnesses. This, too, is extended to the other members of the Faculty as well. I know they will understand, even though we sometimes fail to show and express it.

About our first social event of the year was the initiation given us by the Dental Nurses' Alumnae Society. The wieners and corn served after the ordeal quite made up for the rough treatment we received at that Corn Roast. I don't think we minded any of it in the least bit, though, to tell the truth.

Later, our Social Committee decided that we should have a class party so, after much discussion, we all decided in favour of the Old Mill for the fourth of December. A fine class spirit was shown in the attendance, even to the sugar cubes that were fired so recklessly at intervals throughout the evening.

Our second party, on January the seventh, in the main dining-room of the Royal York Hotel was a real success. I understand our class is the first to attempt anything of that sort, and we can consider the distinction a worthy one. We were very sorry, however, that Miss Cameron was ill and was unable to be with us that night.

Three cheers for Dentantics! We are proud of our nurses, both for the parts they took in the chorus, and in the cast. It meant hours of hard work and strenuous practising. They certainly measured up to it, and they are to be congratulated upon their success.

And now, the thought comes back again that the term will soon be drawing to a close. Not only have we enjoyed the social activities of our class, but also the work itself. A fine spirit of sportsmanship has been developed—each girl doing her work in harmony with another. When you come to think of it, that is just what life is. An ear for harmony, and a sense of fair play. It has been our pleasure to receive this training in our happy association with the Dental College this year, and I am sure we will carry it with us wherever we may go.

APPEARANCES MEAN MUCH

Appearance is not everything, but it is a good deal. A ragged, unshaved man may not be a tramp, but he conveys that impression. The dentist's equipment should not advertise him to his disadvantage.

TO BURNISH GOLD FOIL

Use a dull round burr, revolving backwards in the engine. This gives a hard finish, a good polish and works quickly.

CARE OF HAND PIECES

These two instruments are greatly abused in most offices. It is a good plan to place both of them in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol (ethyl) and alboline, just before leaving the office for the day. This solution will act as a lubricating and sterilizing agent.

F. W. FRAHM (*Dental Digest*)

TO GIVE FINE POLISH TO GOLD

After scratches have been removed with pumice, nothing is so effective as oxide of zinc on a brush wheel. It leaves a beautiful lustrous polish.

Oral Health.



The Contraction Technique for Casting Gold Sprues

THESIS

By GASPARD MCGUFFEY

It is a curious fact that although any number of dental authorities have written at great length on the construction of gold inlays, few if any have devoted any attention to the subject of casting good sprues. It is the intention of the writer, therefore, to set forth in these pages a complete technique for their design, construction, installation, maintenance and repair, in the hope that it will satisfy a long-felt want in the dental profession and make the life of the modern practitioner happier, keep his temper sweeter, (1) and fill his laboratory hours with good, clean, wholesome fun.

Many times the writer has been asked (I am the writer), why a sprue is necessary on the inlay at all! My reply to this question is invariably the same. The sprue is a base for the inlay. Now, what would a bust of Napoleon be without a proper base? It would just be a bust, wouldn't it?

At this juncture someone usually suggests the cement base. I regret to state that I cannot recommend this unless I am sure of getting an extra dollar and a half (2). As I am only getting sixty-five cents for this thesis, the reader can readily see that it hardly comes into my field. Whoever heard of a cement base in a field, anyway? And, after all, a dentist's only means of livelihood is his practice, whether it's graft or just plain robbery (30).

The contraction method is preferable because it results in a smaller sprue, which in turn means less gold required, less expense and consequently reduced overhead. In short, it means that the dentist will be able to earn more and live as a professional man should. It will enable him to set aside something for his old age (in the cellar) and to provide those comforts which go toward making life worth living, such as a wrap for his wife, a roadster for his daughter and a permit for his son.

Perhaps the best way to obtain good sprues is by means of a good lab man. These are generally secured through the supply houses at moderate prices (according to them). They can be had in various shapes and sizes in order to fit into any lab. When kept sober at ordinary room temperature they should prove very efficient and last for years.

The dentist's next requirement is a suitable casting machine (19). Although it is certainly not the purpose of this thesis to advertise any

special instruments, the writer wishes to draw attention to the merits of the fluke casting machine, especially the newly patented back-firing model which has recently been placed upon the market. Although this type seldom, if ever, casts a good inlay, the results it has given in casting sprues have been truly remarkable, and cannot be too highly recommended for this work.

The writer has, as a matter of fact, found that it is better to cast the inlays with one type of machine and the sprues with another. Then by the process of sweating they can be joined together afterwards. The dentist, however, must take care not to catch cold, as constant good health is absolutely essential for his success, unless he happens to be twins (28).

To return to the subject of casting machines. Well, perhaps we could have a bite of lunch first. I know that I could relish a cup of hot gruel and some roast hormones right now. As grandmother used to say, almost every year some new improvements were added to the casting machine until such a state of perfection was reached that the contraptions seemed almost human.

However, a new model, invented by the writer, is expected by him to eclipse everything that has been put on the market.

This contrivance eliminates a great many steps in technique formerly carried through by the dentist, yet duplicates these in its operation so that nothing is left to chance (36).

It automatically invests and heats out the wax pattern, melts the gold and casts. True to form, it fails to produce a casting the first two times, loses half the gold the third time and delivers the goods the fourth. It also swears for the dentist and finally drops the inlay down the drain.

As Mr. Rous says, "It's a wonderful age we're living in, isn't it?" (44).

Owing to lack of space at the beginning of this article, I have purposely left the question of design to the last, hoping at the same time that I would be able to leave a lasting impression with my readers. If you care to have one, simply fill in the coupon below, enclose twelve cents in stamps and our man will call every six months to carry away your supply of old razor blades. If you prefer a woman instead, enclose fifty cents or by check, but not as a male order.

To construct a sprue we must have some definite design. This may be a drawing or a model, a mental picture, concrete or abstract, vegetable or mineral; semicolon. New sentence, please.

Special design sheets for working out sprue constructions are now available at the University Press, and I would like you to get some as soon as you can.

With the aid of these you will be able to decide whether you want a

sprue for an inlay, a three-quarter crown, a carmichael, or a Johnson preparation, a Clancy, a Finkelstein, Smith Brothers, or for sports or evening wear (70).

In conclusion I wish to say that what I have set down in the foregoing pages is not perhaps as complete or intensive a report as it might be, but it is certainly as complete as it ought to be. It is merely the results of twenty-two years of unceasing research by the writer, often pursued at great risk to his health. In fact, many of his friends (81) contend that although he appears the same physically he has not been the same since, and that he is not himself any more. A large reward will be offered to anyone finding out who he really is now. But it has been a labour of love and well worth the sacrifice of what brains have been devoted to it.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Burdock Blood Bitters Almanac. 1906.
 2. Financial Post—September, 1929.
 44. Hush—1911.
 28. Christian Science Monitor—1925.
 30. Anonymous.
 19. Mother India.
 81. Chums—1930.
 70. Elsie's Girlhood.
 36. True Story Magazine—1919.
-

An Interview with a Molar Tooth

By A. C. BROTMAN, 3T3

"Despite the fact," said the molar tooth, "that our family is widely distributed in the mouths of many millions throughout the world, no one seems to know why we decay."

If it is not a betrayal of confidence, nor yet objectionable to your family, I would appreciate the particulars.

You are quite welcome. My pathological history is interesting and worth listening to, but before plunging into the middle of things let me warn you that I am not going to relate the exact cause of the dental disease which you call caries, but I am merely going to explain how I am affected by your dental applications such as the toothbrush and paste, dental floss, hand instruments and the like.

You are undoubtedly familiar with my histology, are you not? Yes.—to some extent. Then I can talk to you on common terms. Next time you work on a member of my family, notice the smoothness of all the surfaces of the crown. Some of the family will have unclean surfaces just like some automobiles have dirty license plates. This is, in most instances, negligence on the part of the owner. Just as it is important to keep the license plates as clean as one's own face, so it is with us. If we are given the proper attention, we shine brilliantly, feel good, strong, healthy and always ready for work. If we are not given the proper care, we feel weak, we look bad, we become aged—brown, black—and we have pains throughout our whole body.

Once we receive these symptoms, no further cleansing materials or medicines can be applied to stop the aching permanently and to make us fit for work; so we come to you dentists for some appliance. If our owner is wealthy he has a beautiful shiny filling put in, which you have designated as gold foils or inlays. If the owner is poor he has what you call amalgams put in. Personally, I like gold inlays because you chaps sure use great pressure in inserting amalgams and I cannot stand the "cry" of the amalgam as you condense it into my body.

How do you feel after the filling has been inserted into the cavity? To tell you the truth, I find that no matter how much I try to forget it, the realization and feeling of a foreign body is omnipresent. Sometimes the filling gets so hot as to make me uncomfortable. Other times cold is imparted to my body. Of course, most of the comfort depends upon how you fellows do the work. I was speaking to one of my molar friends the other day and he tells me that he has no end of trouble. He says that his owner's dentist always gets the burs heated, which makes him

feel very uncomfortable. Finally, after a week's work he had a gold inlay inserted but it feels a little tight around the contact point and hence pushes against his relative, "bicuspid the second," with terrific force when his owner bites. Even "bicuspid the first" is kicking about this affair.

I never had any trouble and my brothers, friends and relatives seem to be satisfied but they tell me that they have received word from molar teeth in Germany that a new chromium alloy will replace gold. They claim that their good health is attributed to the beneficial properties of this alloy. Time will tell, however.

Now, let us come back to the main point of this conversation. What do you think of the use of the tooth brush? Well, that is a difficult question but I think I can answer it alright. The trouble, my dear friend, is that the laymen do not know what they are trying to achieve when they brush us, and hence they buy brushes anywhere from one-half inch, from heel to toe, to half a foot. A better contrast is seen in the shape. Some people buy a brush with a regular parabolic curve, others use a straight brush. My idea is that brushes should be properly sterilized before use because they are, in themselves, a bacterial medium. People hang them on dirty sinks or walls and even on clean walls they are constantly in touch with bacteria. Containers do not prevent injurious bacteria from accumulating and reproducing on the brushes.

Is it possible that you are frightened over little microscopic things such as bacteria? Let me inculcate into your mind, Mr. Dental Student, that we have not a great deal of fear for isolated bacteria, but they have such large families and it is the rate of reproduction as well as their virulence that we are afraid of. Most of the bacteria have terrible toxins, which you know from your study of bacteriology.

Let us return to the question of tooth brush. I apologize, Mr. Molar, for interrupting you, but the diversion on the virulence of bacteria is interesting and I am paying attention to this particular field for subsequent work. "Yes," I was saying that the tooth-brush is a great menace to-day due to its varied forms, styles, etc., and I can now add the word misuse. People think my outer coat is made of steel. The manner in which their tooth brushes run "against my grain" is simply atrocious. I daresay I have been reduced to half my thickness in these past ten years. Nevertheless, I am still living and in fairly good shape. This is somewhat personal, but I would like to ask you what the best brush should look like? A straight tooth brush with five or six rows of bristles, widely separated, is, in my opinion, the best of the modern brushes.

"Will you have a cigarette, Mr. Molar?" No, thanks, I don't smoke—you can readily understand that smoking causes my surfaces to discolour somewhat. You might think I am very careful, Mr. Dental Student, but that is because I want to live as long as possible. Just a

hint in passing, as a guide to your research—pay proper attention to tooth formation and diet in pre-natal period. Always keep this thought in back of your mind when you are doing research. "One of the most important things in life is the illusion of the importance of the things that are not important."

What do you consider the best tooth-paste? That question is as difficult as the tooth-brush problem. I believe the value does not lie in the chemical constituents, so much as in the amount of grit present, as well as the degree of alkalinity or acidity. A slightly alkaline tooth-paste with the least amount of gritty material is possibly the best preparation available at the present time. Even this preparation will be revolutionized in the time to come. I might be wrong, but my prophecy is that a tooth-paste in the future will contain such ingredients which will either stimulate or inhibit enzyme action in the oral cavity.

Now, my dear friend, Mr. Molar, you must be getting tired,—just a few more questions. My fellow students have argued with me regarding the use of dental floss. How do you find it? I find dental floss to be the best of all your dental cleansing equipment. It is clean and in most instances kept in clean glass bottles and never used over again. If people would use it more frequently our condition would be greatly improved. One thing that I find fault with is the manner in which it is used. Many owners snap it past our contact points and injure our delicate gums.

"Is scraping or cleansing the teeth by hand instruments good or bad?" It all depends upon the operator. If he has delicacy of touch and highest degree of digital skill the operation is not painful. All your hand instruments, Mr. Dental Student, are much better than your engine—I sure dread your engine. I prefer the Porte-polisher to moose-hide points on the engine for having my surfaces polished.

How is it that some people are immune to caries while others are so susceptible? That is a profound question, but I feel that an explanation on immunity to caries would be too difficult for you to understand at present. In other words, Mr. Student, without any reflection on your part, the time is not "ripe" for explanation—you must study more. Is it possible that your ancestors were in some other form than the present hard, more or less calcified state? I am afraid that I cannot answer that question directly. Some naturalists say that the peach was originally an almond, and a peach, if neglected, will ultimately develop into a lemon.

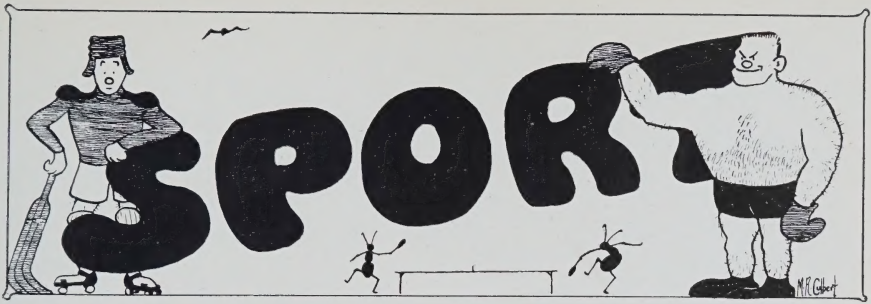
Thank you very much, Mr. Molar, for the interview. Some day I would like to have your views on filling your root canals or those of your relatives or friends, and also an interview on extraction. I should be pleased to assist you in any field you are interested in, provided that you treat us right and in all your work you observe the great Latin proverb, "Nil nisi problem"—nothing unless the best.



ATHLETIC EXECUTIVE

TOP ROW—Stewart Pearson, Johnson, Mitchell, Mason.

BOTTOM ROW—Kickham, Dr. Willmott (Hon. Pres.), Conn (Pres.), Sinclair, Leggett.



Athletics

The past academic year witnessed the addition of many new laurels to the dental faculty's already long list of accomplishments in the field of athletics.

Although one of the smallest faculties, Dents made a very creditable showing in all branches of sport.

The rugby, basketball and hockey teams looked like champions, and the breaks of the game were all that kept them from winning out.

The University rifle team has four Dents on it this year with Gord Leggett ranked as number one shot, and it will be no surprise to all to see the De Lury shield and Mitchell cup return to the school this year.

Not only have the faculty teams proven themselves, but we also have many men wearing the Blue and White.

Eddie Sinclair has been the mainstay of the intercollegiate water polo team for five years and was captain in his Fourth. He has also been a great point winner on the swimming team and this year he set a new record for the 100 yards breast stroke. Eddie is also outstanding in rugby, wrestling and track. He obtained the bronze plaque, which is the highest honour one can obtain in university sport.

Charlie Rudell, of Orphan fame, played stellar football on the senior squad. He is one of the best flying wings in intercollegiate rugby.

Bus Conn V, of last year's champion intercollegiate intermediate hockey team, is again with them as well as playing senior intercollegiate hockey. Bus led the scoring this year.

Darrell Campbell, V, our only gymnast, has been on the team for the past three years.

Tommy Marsh, IV, with the swimming team, is also one of Varsity's best.

Gord Leggett, V, is ranked as the best shot on the intercollegiate rifle team.

Win Cunningham, II, captained the Varsity Junior hockey team this year, and after their season was over was drafted up to the senior "B" team.

THE ATHLETIC EXECUTIVE

President of Athletics.....	L. J. CONN, V
“ “ Rugby.....	R. A. JOHNSON, III
“ “ Hockey.....	L. J. CONN, V
“ “ Track.....	E. G. SINCLAIR, V
“ “ Swimming.....	E. G. SINCLAIR, V
“ “ Basketball.....	R. T. STEWART, IV
“ “ Baseball.....	A. MITCHELL, IV
“ “ Rowing.....	G. PEARSON, IV
“ “ Soccer.....	C. T. MASON, V
“ “ Rifle.....	G. D. LEGGETT, V

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those on the athletic executive for the co-operation they have given me.

What would otherwise have been a tiring task was made easy by their willing co-operation and may my successor be as fortunate as I in having such splendid men to work with.

Rugby

The 1930 season proved to be a repetition of the previous year in rugby, our only win of the season being against the Senior S.P.S.

The turnout and attendance to practice was very good, although owing to late labs our practices were necessarily short, and this may account for us not making a better showing. Many new men turned out and among these are some real comers to whom we are looking to fill the shoes of our graduating members.

We are sorry to have to lose Sinclair, Conn, Campbell and Wachna, for the 1931 season, for these men were the mainstays on this year's team. No serious injuries were received this year, although Shaver is sporting a couple of smart jacket crowns to replace the largest portion of his upper centrals which he lost in a game vs the Meds.

For the 1931 season we are aiming to commence practices at an earlier date so that we may field a stronger team at the start.

The members of this year's team were as follows:—

Outsides—KAHN, SHAVER, COOKE, CAMPBELL.

Middles—WYLIE, WACHNA, GIBSON.

Insides—MERRITT, HUDSON, MITCHELL.

Snap—PEPPER.

Quarter—SIMPSON, MILNE.

Halves—PETERSON, DORE, CONN, OLIVER, SINCLAIR.

Manager—G. STAFFORD.

R. A. JOHNSON, 3T3



HOCKEY TEAM

TOP Row—Black (Coach), Moore, Defence; Henry, Defence; Connor, Goal; Dupont, Sub;
Kauffman, R. Wing; McCartney, Sub.

BOTTOM Row—Herron, Centre; Dupuis, L. Wing; Missing, Shillington.

Hockey

The 1930 hockey season found Dents again making a very favourable bid for the Jennings' cup, emblematic of the Interfaculty championship.

The response to the call for material was very weak and the first practice brought forth just enough men with which to mould a team. However, the men who did turn out proved to be of a high calibre, and thus prospects for a winning team appeared brighter.

The interfaculty schedule found Dents in Group A pitted against such teams as Sr. Meds, Sr. School, and Sr. U.C. In their first group-fixture Dents defeated Sr. S.P.S. in a close game, the score being 4-3. It was readily seen after this game that Dents would give a good account of themselves during the remainder of the series. The first win was followed by two shut-out games over Sr. U.C. and Sr. Meds, the scores being respectively 4-0 and 1-0. The second game with S.P.S. resulted in a 1-1 tie. As usual the mild weather put a halt to the series and after

two weeks lay-off Dents and Sr. U.C. were called upon to play off a postponed game. Winning this game 2-0, Dents cinched the group A honours, thus earning the right to enter the semi finals.

The winners of the various groups were Victoria, St. Michael's, Knox, Junior School and Dents.

Dents were drawn against Victoria in the first game of the Jennings cup play-offs. The teams were evenly matched and after a gruelling contest Dents came out on the long end of a 2-1 score.

In the next semi-final, Junior School were the opponents. It was a sudden death game, the winner to play St. Mikes for the championship. The first period ended 1-0 for Dents. In the second period S.P.S. tied the score 1-1. A hectic battle was waged in the third period and School tallied twice, the final gong finding the score 3-1.

The line up for the season from the goal mouth out was, Connor, Henry, Moore, Dupuis, Herron, Kauffmann, Shillington, Dupont, MacCartney and Hutchinson.

Dents lose one of their oldest players this year, "Rusty" Herron, who has served five years with the team graduates. He played centre on the first string, worked hard and could always be depended on to give his best for the team.

Good luck "Rusty".

Connor in goal was formidable and handled the area between the posts very ably. Henry and Moore teamed up well on defense and turned in some real games. Dupuis and Kauffmann playing the wings were the fastest men on the team and could go the limit when necessary. MacCartney, Shillington and Dupont ably filled the relief role and we can expect great things from these men next year.

Johnny Black proved a most efficient Manager and Coach. He was always on the job and handled the players in fine style. No little credit goes to Johnny for the team's success during the season.

With this promising material Dents have the nucleus of another fine team for next year.

Track

Track and field activities around the college at the present time are in that place known as the doldrums. We only have one intercollegiate man, Eddie Dore, a freshman, who will be the sprint champion before he graduates.

Jim Peterson was the star of the intermediate track team, whom we all hope will come through with the necessary stuff to make him a member of the big blue team.

Eddie Dore with four firsts in the inter-year meet was the outstanding star, although Eddie Sinclair piled up enough points, in place and show positions, to win the all-around championship for the second year in succession.

The outstanding feature of the meet was when the whole freshman year lined up—with collars and ties—to have their picture taken. The sophomores were more than willing to take it—with the sprinkling hose.

The freshmen have early proved their aptitude for their chosen profession by winning Dean Seccombe's tug-of-war cup. The second freshman class to win it,—the first class being 3T1.

We have a real track tradition behind us; one that must be kept up. Tony Vince, Canada's Olympic sprint representative in 1924, was a Dent. The holder of the oldest interfaculty track and field record is a dentist, Dr. C. D. Bricker, who, in 1906, made an interfaculty and an intercollegiate record in the running broad jump of 22 ft. 3 in.

You trackmen that are coming on, keep these traditions in mind, and keep the sky blue and maroon to the fore.

Soccer

The soccer spirit of the dental students has once more been aroused from the very low ebb which has of late prevailed.

For the past two years we have not been allowed to enter a team in the interfaculty series owing to having forfeited games the previous year. This perhaps accounts for the fact that this year we won not a single game, though we played throughout the series.

Perhaps our failure this year was due to the fact that we had an entire new team of players who had never played together before. Let this be a lesson, and next year show the other faculties that Dents are still in the running. Keep the remainder of this year's team together and get the freshmen out; there will surely be a few stars among them.

C. T. MASON, 3T1

**BASEBALL TEAM**

TOP ROW—McNeil, Goldin, Gardiner, Walden, Brett.
BOTTOM ROW—Campbell, Mitchell, Conn, Mason, Backus.

Baseball

Real interest was shown in baseball this year and our team was in the play-offs again. The team was formed around last year's seniors: Armstrong, Backus, D. Goldin, Campbell, Conn, Mason, Rudell and Mitchell.

The lower years certainly gave us plenty of real players. Dore, Horton, Bancroft and Hackett represented first year nobly. "Red" Hackett was the find of the year, and his playing behind the bat will be hard to beat. Brett, Gardiner, McNeil and Walden of last year's Juniors, also turned in great games.

We shall certainly feel the loss of the graduating members of the team, for they were the most consistent players we have had in the college for a long time. We, however, look forward to next year's series with hopes for a championship team.

H. MITCHELL

Basketball

The senior basketball team did not enjoy a very successful season as they came out on the short end of the score on each occasion.

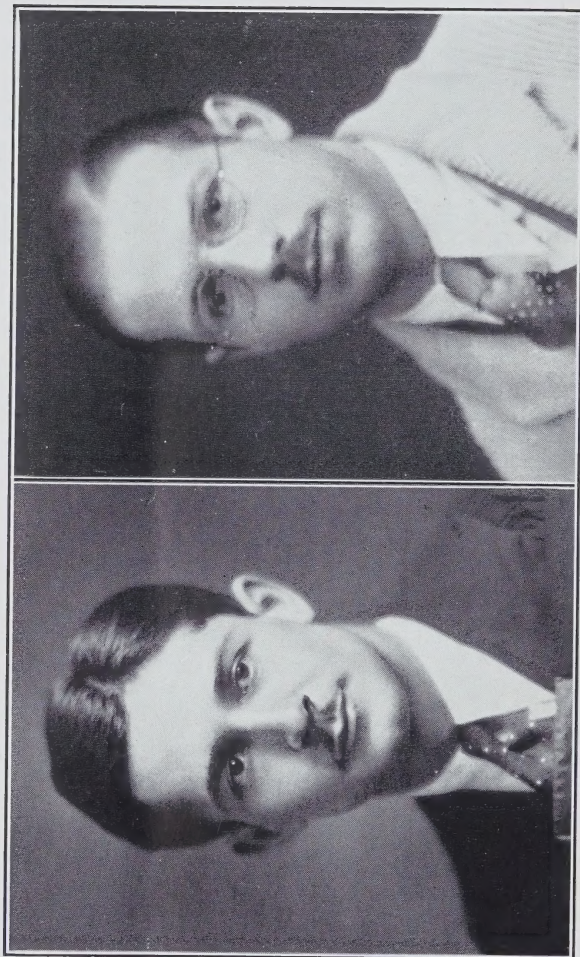
While there was plenty of material in the senior years the difficulty seemed to be in getting all the players out at the same time, and as a result some different players were used in each game.

If a regular team had been able to turn out, undoubtedly some of the games would have ended in favour of Dents. For example, in one game, which was lost by a small margin, Dentials played the first half with only four men against five. At the half-time another dental was found in Hart House and the regulation five were fielded.

The players—Horwitz, Stafford, Beesley, Mitchell, Ruddell, Shaver, Buchanan and Stewart.

The Junior team also played in hard luck and ended the season without winning a game. However, every game was a real battle and it was not for lack of trying that they did not do better. With a little practice they should develop into a team to be feared in the series.

The players—Horton (Capt.), O'Shaughnessy, Pfanner, Brett, McCubbin, Walden, and Bancroft

**"T" HOLDERS**

(Missing) Conn.

Rudell,

Sinclair

Rowing

Last October's chilly blasts again met eight brawny oars eager to uphold the rowing fame of the college. An enthusiastic crew stroked by Dr. Roy Ellis and coxed by George Clarke, faithfully battered the elements of Toronto bay in an attempt to co-ordinate mind and muscle in the short two weeks of training time remaining before the interfaculty regatta on October 28th.

Coasting on the reputation of previous dental crews, the molar crew was soon picked as the dark horse, a fact which lent enthusiasm to oarsmen and keyed the tension of the whole regatta, but did not improve the oarsmanship.

Claims to fame were, however, unfortunately groundless. The possibility of whipping four new men into shape in this short time, and the lack of sufficient turn-out from which to pick a balanced crew proved to be the obstacle in the way of success. An accident during the race climaxed the whole.

Drawn against Senior School, a well-boated and experienced crew, with two intercollegiate oars and coxed by the famous "Cox" Chalmers, the dental crew was out-boated from the start.

Senior School won in the semi-finals from Dents, to be beaten by a horse even much darker than Dentistry, but apparently superior in the field.

It is a regrettable fact that Dentistry failed to make its place in the finals this year, a position it has at least reached in previous years. To reiterate, it was due to no fault of the men who did turn out, and a great deal of credit must be given them for their excellent display of pluck against overwhelming odds.

Crew—George Clarke (cox), Dr. Roy Ellis (stroke), Marks 7, MacCartney 6, Apps 5, Gardner 4, Stockwell 3, Braund 2, Connor (bow).

Rifle

Rifle-shooting has been carried on during the last season under much of a handicap due to the early closing of the Long Branch Rifle range. During the middle of October the intercollegiate match was fired and Dents had two men on the intercollegiate rifle team. The team placed third, being four points behind Queen's, and one below University of Alberta.

The Dents faculty team lost the De Lury shield competition to S.P.S. Leggett won the O.R.A. silver medal for the highest aggregate score on

the outdoor shoot. Ledger, starting with a poor score at the short range, came through to plant his last shot in the bull's-eye at 600 yards, and came fourth to win the silver medal for that position. Wylie, Murphy and Dr. Lott also had good scores, but just failed to make the team.

The indoor shooting was started in November and to date Murphy and Ferguson have won spoons. Also Dents have a prospect of five men on the inter-university team. At present Ledger, Murphy, Wylie Leake and Ferguson are upholding the faculty, and Leggett has the chance of winning both the 303 and 22 individual prizes for high scores on the intercollegiate teams.

Water Polo and Swimming

The polo season opened with rather dismal prospects. The team was riddled by graduation, only one veteran being back, namely, Marsh IV. The most cheering outlook was provided by the Frosh, who showed enthusiasm to such an extent that no less than five of them played on the team. They were out, and above all they were on time—may they never outgrow this habit that they have acquired so early.

Bancroft is the only man that has ever come to Varsity with any previous experience. He is almost sure of a place on the intercollegiate team next year.

Goddard—Will improve as his swimming improves.

Bedard—This type is sure to get ahead because he is interested.

Zinkan—A world of speed but is cursed with that nightmare of all swimmers, sinus trouble.

Dore—Fast in the water as well as on the track. Too bad that the polo, track and rugby seasons jibe.

Marsh—Manager of the intercollegiate swimming and polo teams and member of the swimming team. Could not get out as often as we would have liked to have seen him.

This year the swimming team made the best record in the interfaculty meet that has been made by the college since the days of Frank Wood. If the fourth man had turned up we would in all probability have won the Fitzgerald cup. Three men carried the brunt of the attack and finished third to the strong U.C. and S.P.S. teams. We were only one point down to School who finished second.

On account of only having three men we could not enter the relay race.

Marsh won the hundred-yard free-style with Bancroft just out of the money.

Sinclair won the 200 breast stroke and finished second in the 50 yards free style.

E. SINCLAIR



"D" HOLDERS

TOP ROW—Diprose, Kickham, Leggett, Backus, Campbell, Goldin, Horwitz.
 BOTTOM ROW—Ledger, Mason, Conn, Sinclair, Herron.

Nasty Ned the Nipper Returns

LOCAL BOY MAKES GOOD IN BIG WAY

By LES. WOOD, 3T2

Seaport of Toronto, 1940

'Twas a barmy summer's evening as I ambled slipshod down the dock, slipping on shods to right and left. Just as I slipped on the last shod, one of those delicious Swift's Premium hams came down on my scapula. Pulling out a Murad, I prepared to make fisticuffs and have at the bully; but, lo, and behold, when I turned around thar blew Nasty Ned the Nipper!

After blowing three more longs and two shorts by way of salute, I grasped his hand. Many a long year had passed since the little Nipper had stopped nipping about the Dential Cullitch looking for a demonstrator. And now he had returned! Returned from that far Northland that hasn't even any heat in bottles. Had he gained his objective? Had he succeeded?

I recalled how he had been sent out in 1932 by that noble and devastatingly (heh, heh) clever year of 3T1. His main purpose had been to get autographed photographs of kippered herring kipping about out of other people's business. Then, on returning, he was to compare their appearance with that complacent look of bored intelligence that only a fifth year man can assume. Why they picked on the poor little herring I never could figure out; the worst the little tiddlers ever did was to smoke once in a while. But dentistry must be served, even though it is only herring. So, with the swinging gait of a board fence, I rollicked along beside him, pumping and priming him all the while but still no water. Always one of the Intelligentsia, he had that eager look in his eye and dirt in his ear as he told me his story.

"Our old submarine did a good job," says he, "only it was kind of cold sitting out on the poop deck of an eve under those ice Florences (we that know them better call them Flo's)." Here he gained speed. So fast that I could hardly follow. But I took out my compass and encompassed his words.

"Lovely trip . . . great success . . . herring running freely to and fro . . . some in schools . . . some out . . . 'twas ever thus . . . found new animal . . . or fish . . . or something . . . kangaroo walrus . . . takes little herring for ride in a news sack . . . goes to feeding ground . . . makes little herring do all the work . . . like the senior makes the junior do in orthodontia . . . maybe! . . ."

"How is school . . . ah, for the old days . . . remember the gang . . . by the way . . . found new island . . . rubber gloves grow on trees . . . named it Thompson's Island . . . Buckingham clinic . . . how is it . . . ought to have a phone from Miss Bessie's desk . . . help the nurses out . . . easier to find the boys . . . nurses still don't work? . . . heh, heh, as Dr. Cole says . . . when he dropped another denture . . .

"Saw an Esquimo burlesque . . . 12 girls 12 . . . lovely day . . . blubbered about on the stage . . . raw show . . . everything is raw . . . even the meat . . . Cobbin should have been there . . . but he doesn't like those shows either . . . show after the style of first year . . . where nobody knows what it is all about . . . funny diet the Esquimo have . . . fishballs and whale oil . . . how do they get whale oil? . . . catch little herring and whale the oil out of them . . . tut-tut . . . nasty work . . . tsk . . . tsk . . . good job for Wylie . . . or Alstad . . . yust a yigolo, says he . . . what, Lukie gone . . . Infirmary can't get along now . . . maybe Indian Joe can take his place . . . what Lukie invented a good book-keeping system for dentists? . . . made a million . . . he deserved it. . . ."

"Who is dean now? . . . what . . . Randolph Kinney . . . tsk . . . who knows what's going to happen these days . . . and Bert Diprose and Bob working together . . . my, my . . . they clean all the units every night, eh . . . good idea . . . and Mitchell has a job as a manniken in the prosthetic lab . . . what a mouth . . . like a penguin . . . had Georgie Clarke with me . . . taught the penguins public speaking . . . and you should have heard a big bull walrus beller The Cremation of Sam McGee . . . by the way . . . what has become of the Tomcat Twins? . . . hit big time, eh . . . radio entertainers . . . down the river . . . tsk . . . tsk . . . of golden dreams . . ."

At this point I climbed down from his shoulder to quench my thirst . . . at a horse fountain . . . Oh, yes, horses had returned. In fact, the one I bet on in 1933 just got back. Wonderful treatment it is that the horses get to-day. Joe Spivis is doing orthodontia on them because he figures that there is more room for expansion in that field. Nasty Ned the Nipper glazed balefully, £&—* bazed glalefully £*%\$—glaled bazefu . . . looked down at me. I saw that he had more words to utter.

"Let's go to the Dential Cullitch," says he to me, playfully nipping a butt out of a blind man's mouth.

"Not to-night, Josie," says I, imitating Napoleon. But he imitated MacDuff, and led on. Arriving opposite Rosenthal's and across from Grace Hospital we entered. And who do you think we saw first? No, my children, not Grandma, nor the famous ogre from Hamilton (genus Stewart), but Dr. Webster.

"Hi, Dr.," says Nasty Ned the Nipper, "Are you still here?"

"Well, yes and no," says Dr. Webster, "But I'll tell you where to look it up."

It was the Dr.'s usual answer but it was too much for Nasty Ned. Just then Dr. Crouch told him that ten men were going to fail. And Nasty Ned the Nipper died with his shoes on, so what the dickens, William, what the dickens!

He was buried with full sea-going honours. Nasty Ned the Nipper had nipped his last; he was due for a tuck now.

Now I'll Tell One

By ELLA MAY WITTY

The clinic was in full swing. The patient, a buxom lassie of possibly two hundred and ten pounds, was swaying perilously in the balanced chair; the operator, in a smart white uniform, artistically held together at the back with a few safety pins, was swinging a mouth mirror to and fro in an agitated manner; the eager, watchful students, each with a wad of red wax in his mouth, were swinging their lean, lanky legs about the stools from which they dangled. It might be said that one husky fellow struck his big toe with a tremendous thud against the one substantial rung. He is now in the hospital, slowly recovering from the agony of suppressed emotions, which, due to the surrounding circumstances, he was then obliged to swallow.

From the region of the cabinet, a timid, flat-footed nurse stood in fear and trembling at the outcome of this folly.

"Nurse," barked the operator, "get me a demonstrator."

With which, according to her mixed knowledge of excavators, explorers and demonstrators, she feverishly began to pull open the drawers of the cabinet in the vain hope that these remote recesses would yield the desired article.

A loud guffaw broke from the onlookers, and this poor, little, timid creature covered her confusion with a piece of paper.

In due course the desired demonstrator plodded in, large as life and twice as natural. He scowled at the operator for being disturbed. Buckingham clinics are not nearly so distasteful as consultations.

"Well, what's the trouble now?" he growled.

The patient replied. "This here's the trouble, and trouble enough. I ain't had a square meal since I first laid eyes on this joint."

Her statement was ambiguous, and exceedingly wrathful. She sort of whistled it all through her lips, for she held the cause of her anger—a priceless set of uppers and lowers—in her hand.

The demonstrator handled them rather gingerly.

"Where's the trouble?" he demanded.

"Them," was the terse reply.

"Oh, I know that already. But where?"

"In my mouth."

"Naturally. Whose mouth do you suppose it would be in?"

The clinic giggled a bit unsteadily. They weren't so sure whether it was supposed to be a joke or not. And neither am I for that matter.

"Who made these?" said the demonstrator, suddenly addressing the students.

"I did," chirped one little man, transferring his wad of wax to the vicinity of his fourth molar, and thoughtfully stroking the two days' accumulation on his chin.

The demonstrator abruptly turned his back on them, and inserted the denture in the patient's mouth. The students crowded around, so as not to miss anything.

"How long have you been trying to wear these?" he queried.

"All week," replied the patient. "And I ain't had a square meal since. I can't stand it much longer, I'm telling you. I feel weak."

"So does that chair," mused the student, eyeing her two hundred and ten pounds in the swaying piece of dental furniture.

He received a long, lingering look from the patient, which spoke of passion, but by no means, of love.

"These don't fit a particle," snapped the demonstrator. "There's nothing to ———"

At this juncture, another equally flat-footed nurse ushered a very tall, thin man into the scene of conflict. The patient lurched forward, and nearly lost her average. The visitor looked as if he didn't know whether to retreat via the window or the drainpipe.

"Well, what do you want?" she said. The emphasis was well placed, indeed.

"I say,—er—Minnie," he began a bit uneasily.

"Well!"

"I ———"

"I'm waiting."

"Are you sure them there's your teeth?"

"My teeth!" The poor woman nearly exploded, likewise the students. Then she began.

"That's what comes of you taking all that shelf in the bathroom for

your new set. Anyone would think you owned all the world, Jake Parker. Now, you give me my right teeth and be quick about it —."

So there you are. Believe it or not, it is true, every bit of it. I've come to the conclusion that lots of us get into pickles; half of us are in stews all the time. And a clinic usually ends up by being a combination of these two.

St. Vincent as an Attraction for Visitors

By L. E. SPROTT, 3T5

St. Vincent is a charming little island of volcanic origin, lying in the Caribbean sea, about one hundred miles west of Barbados. It is one of the loveliest and most picturesque, though one of the smallest of the British West Indies, the chain of islands extending in a graceful curve from the south of Florida to the north of Venezuela, forming a kind of connecting link between North and South America.

Kingstown, the capital, lies at the foot of an encircling mountain range, and possesses a situation unsurpassed for sheer beauty. Its harbour is also very fine. With its many-coloured roofs set amongst a wealth of tropical vegetation and backed by green-clad hills, the city presents a magnificent view from the water. A drive into the country districts does not rob the visitor of his delightful expectations, for here, too, has Nature bestowed the gift of loveliness with a generous hand.

Fort Duvenette, on a rocky islet just off the mainland, with its ancient guns placed there in the reign of George II, and Fort Charlotte on Berkshire Hill are both well worth a visit, not only for their historical interest but also for the glorious glimpse of the surrounding scenery which they afford. To the average stranger, however, the most interesting feature of the island is the now dormant Volcano—La Soufriere, standing 4,048 feet above sea-level—which may be scaled either on foot or by horseback and whose ascent provides an ever-varying series of interests.

St. Vincent is comparatively one of the healthiest of the islands in the West Indies, and though tropical its climate is favourably modified by the fact that it is subject during the greater part of the year to the cooling influences of the Trade Winds. This latter, during the months of December to May, compares very favourably with that of the French or Italian Riviera. The most pleasant season, therefore, to visit St. Vincent would be during these months, as at this time the sun-kissed partly, sparkling island presents a pleasing contrast to the bleak, damp winter of northern

lands. Excellent sea-bathing can be obtained all the year round and facilities exist for excursions along both the windward and leeward coasts. There are large, well-built bungalows by the sea, fully furnished and containing all modern conveniences, and every opportunity is afforded for excellent boating and fishing. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that certain of these bathing beaches are covered with lovely white sand. The increasing number of Canadian and American tourists visiting our shores each year is convincing evidence of the island's growing popularity.

Beautiful as is this "Gem of the Antilles" on the whole, Argyle (a small bay about eleven miles from Kingstown) exceeds in grandeur of scenery the rest of the island. Keats might have beheld it in his mind's eye when he wrote:

"Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam

Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn!"

Argyle by moonlight! That is a sight to be stamped on the memory!

Our famous Botanical Gardens have been called the "Cradle of Agriculture" in this part of the world, for they were the first of their kind in the West Indies, and within their bounds are many old trees of great historical value.

Communication between St. Vincent (in fact, the West Indies generally) and the outside world has been greatly improved within recent years. Various steamships call at our ports now almost daily. In view of the increased trade relations existing between Canada and the West Indies, and for the benefit of Canadians, especially during the winter months, the Canadian National Steamship Co. are now operating throughout the year a splendid lot of ships which call at all the islands. The accommodation on these boats is luxurious, and may I be permitted to suggest to anyone anticipating a holiday abroad—a real quiet change and rest cure from the hubbub of life in a big city—take a trip to the West Indies, visit St. Vincent, and explore the many beauties of our charming and restful islands.

There are three cardinal faults with some lecturers: 1. They read their lectures. 2. They read them badly. 3. They are not worth reading.

Fraternity Activities

The Delta Chi chapter of Psi Omega Fraternity held their annual "At Home" on February 20th, 1931, at the Royal York Hotel. A delicious supper was served at midnight, after which the dancing was continued until 2.30 a.m.

Mr. D. M. Tanner was present as the representative from the Xi Psi Phi fraternity.

Several very enjoyable dances were held at the Chapter House during the year.

The final event was the Fraternity banquet, which was held on February 21st, 1931, at the Carls-Rite Hotel, and according to "Grads" present was the best in history.

Omicron Chapter of Xi Psi Phi Fraternity held their 32nd annual At Home in the Venetian Cafe of the Royal York Hotel on Friday, February 27th, in the form of a cabaret supper dance. Many graduate members of the chapter were present. Mr. Gordon Mickle was the guest representative from Delta Chi Chapter of Psi Omega.

The patronesses were Mrs. T. R. Marshall, Mrs. A. D. Mason and Mrs. C. A. Kennedy.

Committee:—D. M. Tanner, 3T1; R. A. Wylie, 3T2; and R. A. Johnson, 3T3.

Following the rugby games during the fall term many delightful tea-dances were held at the chapter house. Another popular feature was the Saturday night dances enjoyed by members and pledgees of the Chapter.

Fascism

By GORDON SPINKS 3T3

The word "fascio" means a bundle or bunch, and was taken to define the close union of the adherents of the movement.

Benito Mussolini was born in Predappio in the year 1883. He obtained a certificate as an elementary teacher when very young and migrated, after teaching in an obscure Italian village, to Switzerland—poor in money but rich in faith and enthusiasm. In this new land he received a degree in French letters and took up the career of a journalist. As editor of a revolutionary newspaper, advocating Karl Marx, he was expelled from Switzerland. Returning to Italy, he carried on journalism in that country, continuing in socialistic work with his usual ardour.

The power of his personality and his strength of purpose gleaming through the columns of his journal, brought Mussolini to the forefront of the Italian Socialist party. He was made director of the chief newspaper of that party. Then the Great War came, and Mussolini, realizing that Italy should be joined with the Allies, resigned all his charges in the Socialist party and became an ardent interventionalist. Through his journal he soon won the respect of all Italian patriots.

He enlisted in the war and was wounded in the early days of that struggle, so he returned to Milan to fight in the journals of his paper. Here in 1919, Mussolini founded the first Fascist movement in Italy. The first fascio was composed of some 150 of Mussolini's friends who had supported him in his interventionist action at the beginning of the war. They were mostly ex-socialists of the syndicalist's wing and nearly all ex-combatants.

The first Fascist programme was poorly defined, demagogic and had a republican tinge. However, a national patriotic note was conspicuous in that it demanded proper recognition for those who fought and won the war.

At the 1919 elections no Fascist candidates were returned to parliament, but the Fascist idea was spreading rapidly as it was strongly anti-socialist and was the force which was expelling the "Red" organizations from Italy. However, in the elections of May, 1921, thirty-eight Fascist members were elected, including Signor Mussolini. At the first Fascist congress in Rome in 1921, Fascism was constituted as a regular political party, and the Partito Nazionale Fascista and its statutes were then drafted. When Fascism came into power on October 28th, 1923, Nationalism was absorbed by Fascism, with Signor Mussolini at once head of the government and leader of the party.

The organs of the party are essentially the same as they were drafted at the first Fascist Congress in Rome in 1921:

1. The Directorate, consisting of the general secretary and ten other members elected by the National Council.

2. The Central Committee, composed of members of the Directorate and district representatives elected by the National Council for one year with disciplinary authority.

3. The National Council, made up of members of the Central Committee and provincial secretaries exacting controlling authority over the Fasci.

4. The General Secretariat nominated by the National Council.

5. The Fasci, that is, the local sections of the party from all the provinces constituting a provincial federation.

6. The National Militia—a military force entirely devoted to the party.

7. The Parliamentary group, composed of the members of parliament.

8. Various auxiliary groups, *e.g.* Woman's Fasci, the Avanguardie, etc.

9. The Congress, composed of delegates of the provinces, which meets at regular intervals to express views of Fascism as a whole.

Upon the fusion with Nationalism, changes in the constitution were imperative and resulted in the creation of a Fascist Grand Council. This Council sums up and directs the activities of the party and is composed of the prime minister as chairman, and all the members of the cabinet with the general secretariat of the party. At the meeting of this council the opinion of Fascism in the direction of various legislative reforms is manifested, and the proposals voted are then submitted to the cabinet. Although the party and the government are separate, the connection between the two is very close with the premier not only head of the government but leader of the party.

At first Mussolini had much difficulty in getting parliament to function, but in June, 1925, he exclaimed:

"We have subdued parliamentarianism. The chamber discusses, approves, legislates, which is just what a legislative assembly ought to do."

Corradini sums it all up by saying, "Historically there is no opposition, but merely a few left-over parties and politicians who delude themselves into believing that they are opposing Fascism."

Fascism is not a labour movement but it favours a highly progressive agricultural and industrial programme. It recognizes the importance of capital and considers the fate of the nation as bound up with that of the whole nation.

The theory and practice of Fascist economics derives from a conception of the state not as a mere policeman keeping order and assisting fair play, not as an instrument at the service of a party or class, not as a force dominating but apart from the people, but as a supreme expression of all

the forms of national life. The intensification of production is regarded as being of vital interest to this national expression. Mussolini formulates: "All within the state, nothing against the state, nothing outside the state," as expressing his conception of the national expression. The large trades are formed into syndical associations, for the intensification of production and the standardization of wage and price. A guild system is developing under direct control of the ministry. National guilds afford representation to employers and employed under a chairman appointed by the minister. The whole idea is done with the view of securing greater coordination and simplification so as to intensify output. A labour charter asserts the subordination of the individual to national interests, proclaims work to be a social duty, recognizes private initiative as the most effective instrument of production, but holds the organizer of industry responsible to the state for results.

The Duce has gone out of his way on many occasions to show deference to the crown. The most solemn undertakings have been given that no threat of the dynasty will ever be made in the future. The State, Government, and the Party have been bound together inextricably in such a manner that they cannot be separated in the future except by revolution.

Fascism is a popular movement but it differs from other similar movements which have always been in favour of the weaker and the oppressed classes. It has no special class interest except that it repudiates warfare but recognizes social inequality. It stands out for the maintenance of an ancient virtue. Fascism will hear no socialism or pacifism that has no phase of patriotism. It has adopted the principle of "direct action," but not in the interest of any particular class.

Mussolini is a force and a politician. He has had to work hard under very difficult conditions and with the resources which the country chose to put at his disposal. Of three men whose names have arisen to fame since the war, Wilson, Lenin, and Mussolini, he himself is the youngest, and, moreover, the only one whose schemes are still in the process of execution.

TO REMOVE PLASTER FROM VULCANITE DENTURES

In a covered dish, deep enough and wide enough to hold several plates, put strong vinegar; allow the plates to remain therein a few minutes, then remove and brush with a stiff brush and water. If you keep the dish covered, the vinegar can be used over and over again.

Dental Digest

**DRAMATICS EXECUTIVE**

Top Row—Left to Right: Clarke, Bedard, Thompson, Webber, Chadwick, Brett.
Bottom Row—Mitchell, Campbell, Tanner, Walton, Ball, Twible.

Dramatics

This year the Dramatic Committee under the presidency of Doug. Tanner produced some of the finest shows in the history of the College. The annual stunt night, Noctem Cuckoo was held in Hart House on November 21st. The attendance exceeded all previous years and the skits were of an exceptional quality. Fifth year won the Gaston Brule for the second time with a very fine musical show.

For Dentantics all conservatism was thrown to the winds when the committee took it upon themselves to produce a musical comedy. This was done for various reasons, particularly, the fact that in the past some of the year shows did not measure up to standard owing to the decreased registration and therefore fewer students with dramatic ability. A Rustic Romeo was played in Hart House Theatre on March 5th and 6th. It was an experiment in college dramatics which was well received. Many thanks are due the players who sacrificed much of their time to produce such a play and also to all those unseen hands without which the show would not have been possible.

In this branch of student activities Dentistry had a most successful year, so it is with a feeling that our work has not been in vain that we write finis to 1931.

**AT-HOME COMMITTEE**

TOP ROW—Little, Lyons, Roberts, Shillington.
BOTTOM ROW—O. Reilly, (Pres.), Dean Seccombe, Edmonds.

At Home

The At-Home Committee under the chairmanship of V. B. O'Reilly started the college social functions with a Hallowe'en dance.

This function was held at Columbus Hall under the able patronage of Mrs. W. T. Holmes and Mrs. R. J. Godfrey and proved to be a big success.

The Faculty was represented by Dr. W. T. Holmes and Dr. R. J. Godfrey. Dancing, to the strains of Jack Slatter's orchestra, commenced at 9.30, and many novel dances were introduced while the varied and artistic lighting effects lent enchantment to the hall and sitting-out places. The dancing continued until one o'clock, when a very tired but happy crowd of revellers wended its way home.

The annual At Home of the Faculty of Dentistry was held on January 21st. The convening social event took the form of a supper dance and was held in the roof garden of the Royal York Hotel. About seventy couples danced to the perfectly conducted orchestra of Jack Slatter, who dedicated a special number, "Baby's Birthday Party Day," to our jovial president of Parliament, Bertie Diprose.

Receiving of guests by the patronesses, Mrs. Wallace Seccombe, Mrs. A. D. A. Mason, and Mrs. A. E. Webster, took place at the entrance to the roof garden. The dancing continued until two o'clock, the only intermission being during the excellent four-course dinner.

The goodnight waltz came all too soon, bringing to a close the undergraduate social events for this year's graduating class. The "At Home" of 1931 will long remain a pleasant haunting memory to the class of 3T1.

The faculty representatives were Dr. W. Seccombe, Dr. A. D. A. Mason, and Dr. A. E. Webster.

The "At Home" committee was composed of V. B. O'Reilly, president; J. R. Edmonds, 3T1; E. A. Roberts, 3T2; A. E. Lyons, 3T3; G. B. Shillington, 3T4, and J. E. Little, 3T5.

Ukrainian Patients

By "JOE" ELIAS WACHNA, 3T1

We will all have them, they are found in every corner of Canada, in every dental practice. They make good patients. Unfortunately, most of the elders are handicapped in their command of the English tongue, yet they can be made to understand the dentist by kind action and suggestions. It is worth trying, for they pay their bills beforehand. They take pride in gold restorations, as shells, onlays and inlays. Carious teeth are considered a menace to other teeth, and, further, they have little faith in fillings, therefore often they insist on radical extraction. As a whole they are well liked as patients; they have simple ways and bring many other friends once they gain confidence in a dentist. Some may bargain, but they never desire to underpay their dentist, nor vice versa. They will eagerly appreciate the interest and thought that their dentist could reflect about the Ukrainians.

In Canada they have settled chiefly in the prairie provinces as farmers. Their number in population is about 300,000, being the third largest group in Canada.

These Canadian Ukrainians are descendants from the Slavs, of the Ukrainian race which even to-day has half the population of U.S.A. They inhabit the southern provinces of Poland and Soviet Russia.

The Ukrainians have their national characteristics and peculiarities as every other nation has. These are best shown in their religion, special holidays, national embroidered costumes, folk songs and physical features. Being true to themselves in Canada, they enjoy the individualism of their ways.

The democratic system in Canada in freedom of ownership, franchise, education, and spirit has sent down roots of citizenship into their hearts that bears love for dear old Canada.

Never have they abused the grateful educational system of each province. In fact they take full advantage of the liberal system. Their greatest desire is a betterment for their children. They encourage their children to learn the English language as well as their own. They foster true patriotism to Canada in every instance. Note that the "reds" among Ukrainians are few. Those communistic leaders are Russian and odd. Their occupation is either farming or hand-labouring. As to the latter, just ask any foreman of the section gangs of the C.N.R. and the C.P.R., or go to the lumber camps and you'll see the middle-sized, sturdy worker who stands the steady heavy grind all day.

Credit goes to the "Ukes" for the amount of railway building, etc.,

they have accomplished by their manual labour in the past fifteen years. Farming is their height of satisfaction for they emigrated from an agricultural country. They have been prosperous and well satisfied with the return for their efforts. Mixed farming is their specialty more than among any other farmers. Besides taxes, their overhead expenses are practically nil because they are thrifty and enjoy common food and clothes. This accounts for their ability to live on waste and stone land.

To say a word about their oral conditions, they fall into two classes,—(1) the immigrated adults, and (2) the children born in Canada. The adults have a fair oral mechanism. Many have wonderful sets of 32 teeth. Back in the old country as peasants, they had staple food, mainly coarse rye bread, cottage cheese, boiled vegetables, and rarely meat. Pastry and frying pans were unknown to them. Their teeth were well-developed and oral-tissue disease was uncommon. Extractions were made by the barber-surgeons.

In Canada, the Ukrainian diet has been modified slightly and thus among the younger people caries is as prevalent as in all the children of North America. To conclude, I thank the readers and staff. So now, when Mr. Patient comes by the name of John Wow "*chuk*" or an "*awitch*" ending; Mary Palow "*ski*" "*ko*" or "*al*," never "*er*" or "*son*" endings, you know you are dealing with a "*Uke*." Another pointer, try to spell their names correctly without asking them to spell it.

And, again, be confident that he does not come for free service. He has "*it*" in the pocket-book. Do him a turn and he will repay you well.

FEATHER EDGES

To avoid "feather edges" on cast gold inlays at the gingival border, insert the sprue in the wax pattern on the occlusal surface—never on the contact point or approximal surface.

Victor H. Fuqua (Dental Cosmos)

FLASKING

Before pouring the plaster of Paris into the flask to form the mould, thoroughly dust the inside of the flask with French chalk to prevent the plaster sticking to it. The vulcanizing case can then be quite easily removed without bruising the flask.

Oral Health

Don't expect poor work now to lead to brilliant work hereafter.

All Quiet in the Senior Lab.

By GASPARD MCGUFFEY

"May I borrow your blow-torch?" There is no answer. I turn to my neighbour to repeat my request. He has fallen forward over the lab table, his head upon his arm. He is quite dead. A Hanau articulator, with teeth set in a sardonic grin, leers down at him in mute triumph. It has beaten him at last. His bunsen burner burns low, sputters a moment and goes out. I put it in my locker and carry on.

We must not let ourselves think of these things or we will go mad. Already Joe Flux is hunched up in the far corner moaning and wringing his hands in despair. He has burned up another bridge. I throw a piece of plaster at him and force back my tears.

I set my teeth and return to my task. This is the fourth time I have set them and they still won't articulate. Sometimes I think it is the articulator, but Dr. Cole said "No." All I had to do was to get a longer tooth with a narrower width and set the uppers back farther and the lowers down more and make a cross-bite on the left side and open the bite in the posterior region and have the patient say "Ah," and then show it to him.

Yesterday he told Philip Fishers to rebase his full upper and lower. Philip walked dejectedly into the X-ray room and lay down on the table and turned on the machine. Then Dr. Richardson came in and said they had no time for that to-day, he'd have to have an appointment, and besides he'd need an order from Dr. Mason. Have we no rights at all?

Now my teeth are all set up. They look very beautiful. My patient ought to be delighted with them. When he smiles he will look like a badger at bay.

Carefully I pick my way among students on their hands and knees looking for lost inlays and models. My dentures are ready to flask. There is no plaster in the bin. Feebly I pound the sides, but it is no use. I fetch the janitor who procures some. When I am ready I find that my plaster bowl and spatula have disappeared. In despair I throw the dentures out of the window. I am going mad.

How glorious our people think it is for their sons to be of that select company of undergraduates who are training to be dentists, who wear white collars and whose labours are but light. White collars, to be sure! Whitened with plaster, and their hair powdered with pumice, their hands stained from the vulcanizers, their eyes dimmed from staring into foggy mirrors and murky mouths, and their persons smelling vilely of oil of cloves. Boo Hoo! It is too much.

There is Joe Flux standing and tearing his hair in the doorway. He is quite mad. He thinks he has burned another bridge.

I will join him.

A dental nurse is trying to console him in her sisterly way. He stares wildly at her and is afraid that she wants to marry him. There is a banging sound. The casting machine has torn itself apart and scattered gold all over the wall. There is a wild scream from Charlie Pontic, who joins us a minute later. Something cracks in my brain. Maybe I was hit by the inlay ring. We shake hands.

There is a splintering noise. Philip Fisher's rebased denture has caught on the lathe and shattered into an hundred pieces. He joins us.

"Design, Construction, Installation, Maintenance and Repair," he mutters. "Ha, ha, ha"!

The vulcanizer blows up. We are joined by Tommy Parshal.

We are all mad. Crazy? No, just mad. What are we mad at? Our work, you ask? No, that is just an average day with us. Well, the trouble is the dental nurses have voted dizzy Dickie McZilla the most perfect gentleman of our year, and we can't tap the blighter because he is sick in the hospital with pneumonia.

TO CLEAN BURS

Half fill a glass vessel with a saturated solution of washing soda, into which drop the bur after using. Soak for an hour or two and remove debris with a suitable brush.

Oral Health

PLATE POLISHING

Metal plates will take on a very high lustre when a little aqua ammonia is used in mixing the chalk instead of water. Vulcanite will take on a mirror polish if the finishing is done by the use of tin oxide made into a paste with glycerine. In either case a clean buff should be chosen and kept exclusively for this purpose.

Dental Record

BROKEN NERVE BROACHES

Nerve broaches broken off in a root canal can be easily removed after a dressing of 25% pyrozone applied on cotton wool has been left in the canal for a few days.

Oral Health

The Dental Profession in Norway

By T. A. ALSTAD, 3T2

I have been asked to write something about dentistry in Norway. Although my knowledge of the field is by no means complete, I may be able to set forth the main outlines, and bring out certain points of interest.

The population of Norway is in the neighbourhood of three million, which means, in the first place, that not many dentists are needed. A great increase in the number of dentists since the Great War has further restricted the demand. Before and during the war there were proportionally few members of the profession and these were doing very well financially. Due to lack of competition the work done by the common practitioner was not of the very best. As competition increased, it became necessary for the practising dentist to raise his standard of work. He had to attend conventions, follow the course of improvements through the Norwegian, German and American journals, and, by these means, keep abreast of the times.

There is only one dental school in Norway. This has a capacity of fifty graduating students per year, a number sufficient only to make good the normal wastage in the profession, without providing for any increase. Because of this limited capacity of the school in Norway, many students went to foreign schools,—most of them to Germany or France, a few to America. After having finished their course abroad, they were required to attend the Norwegian school for a half year, before being granted their practising license. But as the number of dentists rapidly increased,—the number of graduates, one year, reaching three hundred—the Norwegian Dental Association obtained legislation to the effect that students graduating from foreign schools should take the entire Norwegian course of three years before they could obtain *Licentia Practicandi*. As a consequence, very few students now go abroad to take their undergraduate course. Those who attend foreign schools have, as a rule, already taken three years' work in Norway.

The courses taught in the Norwegian Dental School do not differ very greatly from those given in the American schools, as far as the practical work is concerned. The medical work, however, is not as fully developed as on this side of the Atlantic.

A fairly good course is given in oral surgery, probably equal to the American courses. One drawback is that a dentist is not allowed to use nitrous oxide and oxygen anesthesia: if any operation requires a general anesthetic, a medical man has to be called in, and he will as a rule use

ether. A well-known exodontist, practising in my own home-town for twenty-five years, did not during that period use a general anesthetic more than once or twice.

Apropos of prosthetic dentistry: the articulator used in the Norwegian Dental School is of the latest Christensen model and it seems to give fairly good results. For a long period the Gysi Simplex was used, and it is hard to say why the change was made to the Christensen. Perhaps it is attributable to a kind of racial patriotism, although Christensen, as a matter of fact, was Danish. The Gysi adaptable articulator was probably too expensive, and the Hanau technique has not yet been sufficiently investigated to be accepted.

Partial denture service is not as far advanced as in America. Less attention is paid to diagnosis and to partial denture design.

The book used in operative dentistry is a German translation of G. V. Black's text on the subject, although a good many deviations are made from Dr. Black's teachings.

Most stress is laid on the practical side of dentistry, and the laboratory work seems very good. But, as already suggested, the medical side is not adequately developed. As improved communication shortens the distance across the ocean, it is to be hoped that European dentists will come in closer contact with their confrères on this continent, and thus be stimulated to a more extensive and careful study of medical subjects in their relation to dentistry.

REMOVING TEETH FROM VULCANITE DENTURES

Rub a little vaseline over the teeth, heat denture over burner and teeth are removed easily with spatula.

ETCHING INITIALS ON STEEL INSTRUMENTS

Cover the article with a film of paraffin wax, and with a scribe write or mark whatever is required. Sprinkle some salt over this, and then cover with strong nitric acid. Clean off with hot water, and grease article to prevent rusting.—*Oral Health*.

PREVENTING THE STICKING OF MODELLING COMPOUND

To prevent the sticking of softened modelling compound to the fingers of the operator and burning them, the hands should be thinly coated with vaseline oil. By applying a thin coat of the same oil to the surface of the soft compound, its adhering to the teeth or mucous membrane, hence distortion of impression, is avoided.

Journal Odontologique



JOHN JAMES ARMSTRONG, Melfort, Sask.

Jack was born at Kincardine, Ont., but moved west at a sufficiently premature age to acquire a number of Indian characteristics which he still retains. Attended Melfort Collegiate, and qualified from there with a scholarship. After going to normal and instructing the young for a year he felt the urge for higher learning so we find him in Toronto with the class of 3T1. Here he soon became a popular fellow and in his third year the class expressed their appreciation of his personality by electing him president.

Chief Interests: Dramatics, Hockey and Baseball.

Weaknesses: Scotch games, medical co-eds, dental nurses and furniture moving.

LESLIE W. BACKUS, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Born and reared in vicinity of Smith's Falls Round House. Has managed to reduce C.P.R. content of his blood by 5 per cent. in last five years, but occasionally falls prey to temptations to ramble, particularly along top of freight cars or the bumper.

Chief Accomplishment: Sea lion roar when winning at bridge.

Favorite Song: "I'm a Dreamer—Aren't We All?"

Just watch the boy amble along.

GEORGE WILLIAM BARRETT, Billings Bridge, Ont.

Born at Leitsim, Ont. Early education and matriculation at Ottawa, Ont. Entered dentistry in 1926 evidently deciding that pushing the plow in the early hours of the morning was not to his liking.

George expects to return to Ottawa. We wish him every success.

A. A. BLOOM, Winnipeg, Man.

May 8th, 1908, Winnipeg celebrated the arrival of a blooming child called "Allan" by fond parents, "Handsome," by the ladies, and "Ab" (abnormal) by the boys.

After a pitched battle at Manitoba University he came to a better clime, where he decided to give dentistry a chance in 1927.

Happiest wielding a violin bow and his main ambition is to play "Just a Gigolo." Loves women and dances equally.

Hobbies: Root canals in deciduous bicuspid.

NORMAN L. BONNELL, Toronto, Ont.

The ivory tickler of 3T1 was born in Toronto, receiving his preidental education at Harbord Collegiate. When young he was an ardent attendant at Sunday School. Takes much interest in music and has played the piano in more than one of Toronto's foremost dance orchestras. He likes Owens and Elms shoes—the "Soules" always interest him.

Chief ambition is to obtain a high polish on dentures and to retain that school girl complexion and figure.

Prognosis: To be happily married, with a large family, to have a good practice and drive a new car.

HUGH A. BOX, Carleton Place, Ont.

The travelling salesman's young sprout. It was raining when he was born and he has had a tough struggle ever since. Spent his boyhood days and received his High School education in Carleton Place, where he was a brilliant hockey player for the school team. As a pianist he has no equal. A lover of nature and dentistry; this latest addition to the famous group of professional Box men lives a life of aspiration, and hopes some day to twine his fingers around the top rung of that proverbial ladder of success.

LINCOLN J. BROHMAN, Guelph, Ont.

Born in Guelph, January 6th, 1908, where he received his early and High School education. Linc left the cow town in the fall of '26 and entered the Faculty of Dentistry, where he soon won for himself a wide circle of friends.

His favorite game is shut-eye, but he has also made a name for himself in baseball and rugby. We do not know where Linc intends to practise, but we do know that wherever he goes he is sure to attain success.

C. W. BURNETT, Toronto, Ont.

Born at "Limestone City." Has grown up, living in hopes. Laughs heartily at everything Has his serious moments too—after dark. Is getting too serious. "Froggy" is a wrestler of note, demonstrating how he can take the falls at a certain Noctem Cuckoo skit.

Past experience: "Officer the car stopped here of its own accord. Give us a break; you were young once." Judge—"Ten dollars and costs, Mr. Burnett."

DARRELL A. CAMPBELL, Windsor, Ont.

Born in Wallaceburg, Ont., where he received his primary education. Secondary education in Windsor. "Darry" has been a good student and has taken an active part in athletics, especially gymnastics and wrestling, holding a place on both these intercollegiate teams.

He has taken a keen interest in dramatics and could always be relied on to do more than his share. With such evident energy we feel sure he will always "get his tooth."

RODGER CLAYTON, Riverside, Ont.

Rodger was born in the township of Raleigh, County of Kent, and received his preidental education at Chatham, Ont. Since coming to Toronto Rodger has developed among other things, an interest in flying. He expects soon to become a member of the Border Cities Aero Club, and we hope that Rodger's future may fly on the wings of success.

HAROLD CAMPBELL COBBAN, Rosetown, Sask.

Born at Rosetown, Sask., January 12th, 1904. Matriculated from Rosetown 1921. His real education started with that of "Rusty Herron" at normal school at Saskatoon in '22, but finally decided on Dentistry in fall of '25. A pleasing personality and winning smile made him ever popular especially with the dental nurses.

Hobbies: Playing Indian and dancing.

Favorite Haunt: Royal York and places.

Secret ambition: To take out every dental nurse.

Interests: Cars with love joy shock absorbers.

Favorite expression: "Give her the gun."



LESLIE JAMES CONN, Wolseley, Sask.

Born in Wolseley, Sask., with that tired feeling, on September 29th, 1908.

Attended Wolseley kindergarten and High School until 1925, when Les decided to give Toronto and the Dental Nurses a break.

Hobbies: Hockey, Dancing, Dental Nurses, Indian games. Beauty rest mattresses, or what have you?

His present tendencies point to an early matrimonial career.

S. CROLL, Windsor, Ont.

Born in Windsor. Early education in Windsor Public Schools, and Collegiate Institute. School of Dentistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1928. University of Toronto, 1930-31. Expects to practise in Windsor.

D. M. DAVIDSON, Toronto, Ont.

Born in Guelph, Ont.; educated in Fort William; disillusioned at R.C.D.S.

ROBERT ELLIS DISPROSE, Montreal, P.Q.

Born with a characteristic smile in Smith's Falls, on April 1st.

Attended Smith's Falls Public and High Schools. Has had an interesting career at University; entering into many activities, such as, Intercollegiate wrestling, Class President IV, Athletic Directorate V, President Students' Parliament V.

Characteristics: Diplomatic, suave, smooth.

Favorite expression: "I'll fix it up."

Favorite song: "I'm just a lonesome lover."

Favorite pastime: Leading "Fifi" through Queen's Park.

JAMES REID EDMONDS, Seaforth, Ont.

Born, February 29th, 1903, with a shortage of hair which he has been unable to replenish. Normalled in Toronto, 1921. Left the teaching profession for Dentistry in 1926, where he immediately became interested in U.C. coeds. Class President in second year, Treasurer of Students' Parliament IV, Torontonensis Representative V.

Hobbies: Dog-Noses, Hard Hats, Scholarships, and Hallowe'en Parties.

Favorite Place: 385 Huron Street.

Secret desire: Early marriage.

Favorite expression: "How about it?"

ROBERT ELLIS EMPSON, Cannifton, Ont.

Born in Belleville, Ont., 1905, where he received his pre-dental education. Bob is a loyal class member and a fine operator which assures his success in his chosen profession. He expects to practice in Belleville, Ont.

W. G. FRASER, Parkhill, Ont.

Born in Parkhill; attended business college.

Habits: Spontaneous movements, long walks.

Hobbies: Neck ties, socks and stocks.

Sports: Pitcher and high jumper.

Pastime: Carpentering and manicuring toe nails.

Motto: Yahoo, yahoo, yahoo, there is no time like the present.

AB. GOLDEN, Winnipeg, Man.

Born in Berlin, Germany, 1909. Came to Canada in 1911. Received his earlier education in Winnipeg. Abbie was not long at R.C.D.S. before he gained a reputation as a 76S expert.

Hobbies: Smart gowns, Imperialettes.

Favorite Haunts: Stage door of the Imperial, Silver Slipper and other places.

ARTHUR DAVID GOLDIN, Winnipeg, Man.

Graced the site of Winnipeg in 1909. Never felt the cold on account of the dryness; since coming east has become an ardent wet. Early education as an occasional student at Machray School, scalping many an opponent with his lacrosse stick. Then to St. John's Technical High School. At R.C.D.S. turned effeminate and gives vent to his excess steam by talking a good game of baseball.

Hobbies: Ace cubes, face-cards, and slot-machines.

However, the age of wonders still being in existence, we really do expect something big from him in a bright future.

WILLIAM HARRISON HERRON, Boissevain, Man.

"Rusty" was born in Ontario, but went west to Manitoba at two years of age, where he received his Public and High School Education. Real education started at Saskatoon Normal with Harold Cobban. Taught school in Saskatchewan for three years, then decided to continue his education with Cobban in Toronto. Cobban has surpassed him in several phases of said education.

His experience with Chautauqua Circuits and Arcadian Court fashion shows convinces him that "The woods are full of them."

His activities at Varsity have been hockey, Business Manager of Hya Yaka for 1929-30, and this year's Editor.

Hobbies: Denture repairs????; and loafing with Ontario Department of Education in summer months. Ask Syd Hopkins for the rest.

Secret ambition: To always retain that red hair.

NORMAN JAMES HISCOX

Born at Brampton—attended public schools at Toronto, Walkerton and Brampton—High School at Brampton. Entered Varsity from Brampton with 3T1 Dents. Known as the jeweller dentist from second year.

Hobbies: Limited to expert dentistry and only the best of the opposite party. Regarded as the standard for good workmanship. Half hour telephone conversations nightly with the "only one."

Interests: Household science.

Favorite haunt: Bloor West.



GORDON W. HOLDEN, Sandwich, Ont.

Born in Sandwich south, where he received his Public School education. Later on moving to Windsor; he attended the Collegiate there from which he graduated. He is of a retiring disposition but this has in no way affected his work or his ability to make friends, and they can count on him through thick and thin. Gord is a wrestler of note.

HARRY HORWITZ, Toronto, Ont.

Kept his first appointment on December 15th, 1907, in the city of Toronto. Bucked his way through Jarvis Collegiate with the able assistance of the staff.

On entering R.C.D.S. discovered to his amazement that "all that glittered is not gold."
Is actively interested in basketball and boxing. Specializes in parlor rugby.

CECIL GEORGE HOUGH, Toronto, Ont.

Born in Toronto, 1907. Attended Huron Street Public School, later Oakwood Collegiate, from which he matriculated in 1925 and entered Dentistry 3T1 the following fall.

Interests: Tennis, swimming, hunting and music.
Specializes in hunting.

IRVING LYON. HYMAN Gravelbourg, Sask.

Born in Yassi, Roumania, 1909. Landed in Cupar, Sask. at three years of age. After two years made Gravelbourg, Sask. his home town.

Interested in tennis, skating, baseball and wrestling. Looking forward to helping relieve humanity of tooth troubles.

He has a good slant on etiology.

GEORGE BYRON IRWIN, Port Marien, N.S.

Byron was born in Port Morein, County of Cape Breton in Nova Scotia. He received his early education in his native town then proceeded to Dalhousie University, Halifax, obtaining his B.A. degree in 1926. Then followed three years in Dentistry at Dalhousie before joining the class of 3T1. He has since taken a rather active part in the social life of the college. His apartment of last year was commonly known as the third heaven. He has played some Interfaculty football and indoor baseball. We hope that a certain young lady may prove worthy of guiding Byron's successful future.

CAMERON LANGFORD JOHNSTON, Creemore, Ont.

Born in Mulmur Township, Dufferin County, Creemore Continuation School was the seat of his elementary education. Pursuing his thirst for knowledge he came to Faculty of Dentistry having the privilege to be in the last class that received a proper initiation.

Slight illnesses required the attention of "the" trained nurse.

He has even, in moments of weakness, been known to be a member of a hike sponsored by a Sunday School. His moments of supreme joy was the winning of the Stayner-Creemore snowshoe derby form the redoubtable Oscar Doner. Cam is also greatly interested in swimming, being the "breast stroke" champion of K.R.T. Fraternity.

JAMES F. KICKHAM, Souris, P.E.I.

"Kick", born in Souris, P.E.I. (but don't hold that against him). After finishing his high school course he attended normal, taught for a year and then decided to become a molar mauler. He entered in '26 and has taken an active part in college activities. He was heavy weight wrestling champion of Varsity for two consecutive years and has also shown considerable dramatic ability—in fact, on one occasion made a very good bartender—in both Noctem Cuckoo and Dentantics.

"Kick" intends to graduate this year and we wish him plenty of luck in his chosen profession.

Marked characteristics: Curly hair, the envy of all the nurses.

Pet expression: "Holy Jumping Jupiter."

WILLIAM H. C. LEDGER, Oshawa, Ont.

A Toronto Bill. At an early age went to Vancouver, B.C., where he received his public school education. Returned later to Oshawa, Ont. for high school polishing. Chief sport: Rifle shooting. Has been active in Dramatics at the college, excelling in sentimental roles.

Pet hobbies: Beautiful women; but, beautiful or not, "Women."

GORDON DARGAVEL LEGGETT, Toronto, Ont.

Born. Met Doris in Brockville so he came to Varsity. Favorite hobby, puncturing bull's-eyes. Best Cadet shot in Canada in 1922. Member of the Senior Canadian Rifle Team. Intercollegiate Champions in 1929. Gord intends becoming a benedict immediately after graduation.

LESLEY MALCOLMSON LEITCH, Toronto, Ont.

Originally from Galt, but came to Toronto to be educated at Moulton College. From there to the Dental College was a big step for "Les." However she has become very attached to the profession and we believe will always keep in intimate touch with it.

She has frequently acted as hostess for 3T1 with great success. This year she occupied the exalted position of President of her Sorority, Gamma Phi Beta.

We all wish "Les" the best of luck and happiness for the future.

CHARLES DAVID LEVY, Hamilton, Ont.

Entered this sphere at St. Catharines on the bright sunny morning of October 30th, 1907. Soon he felt his sphere constricted. Wandered to Hamilton where he received his Public and High School education. Entered Dentistry in 1926. A glutton for root-canal work.



HOWARD ROYDEN LINDSAY, Arnprior, Ont.

Born Arnprior, Ont., February 14th, 1907. Matriculated in '25 from Arnprior. Entered Faculty of Dentistry '26, where he soon made a name for himself, "Joe." Dental Nurses advisor in '29-'30. Class President in '30-'31.

Weaknesses: Broncho's and 49B.

Hobbies: Taxi drivers, dances and playing Indian.

Favorite expression: "Home, Watson, and don't spare the horses."

COLIN ARCHIBALD LUMSDEN, Homewood, Man.

The one and only "Collie," born in Montreal, later residing at Carman, Manitoba—everybody leaves Carman—Elementary education out west. Entered science electrical, for one year at University of Manitoba. Fates decided he should be a real man so came east and entered 3T1 Dents. Never yet regretted his change of mind for down here in the east there is the one and only also. Hee! Haw! Maud!

WARREN FRANCIS LYONS, Constable, N.Y.

Born in Constable, N.Y. Early education Franklin Academy, Malone, N.Y. Arts School, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y. Matriculated, Howard Dental School, Brookling, Mass. Entered Dentistry, University of Toronto, 1929.

Interests: Journalism, painting, legitimate stage and marine architecture.

Warren hopes to do post-graduate work at Northwestern, and on the continent, having heard of Paris night-life.

ELWIN SPARLING MACARTNEY, Ottawa, Ont.

Born at Ottawa, matriculated from Ottawa Collegiate Institute. Spends spare time talking of Ottawa valley hockey teams. Enthusiastic tennis player. Mac expects to return to Ottawa and re-arrange the Dad's office.

ALEXANDER, STEWART MacGREGOR, Arnprior, Ont.

The wee Sandy, as many know him, hails from Pakenham in the Ottawa Valley. On the Mississippi River, by the way, believe it or not. Perhaps "Old Man River" furnished him with the restless ambition which has always been with him.

Past experience: Many and of all types.

Interests: Anything and everybody, but toothpastes in particular.

His hero: Charlie Chaplin.

Favorite song at present: "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean."

Future: Harry Lauder did it so why can't Sandy?

HAROLD A. MALCOVE, Winnipeg, Man.

Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, graduated from St. John's Technical High School at Winnipeg, where he was solo violinist in the orchestra for three years. His first year at University was at Manitoba "U." The second year saw him at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was also a member of the University Symphony Orchestra. During his four years at Toronto he was 125 lbs. boxing champion at the Dental School and took a vital interest in Denticities, Noctem Cuckoo and R.C.D.S. nights in which he frequently participated.

GEORGE D. MARKS, Melbourne, Australia

Wesley College, Melbourne; L.D.S., B.D.Sc., Melbourne University; Dentistry, University of Toronto.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Cobalt, Ont.

Born in Liverpool, England. Upon reaching the age of reason he headed for Canada, the booming silver camp of Cobalt being his objective. Received his High School education in Haileybury. Took a very active part in hockey, baseball and soccer. Entered Dentistry in 1926, indulged in a little soccer, but specialized in curricula activities.

RALPH EDGEcombe MARTIN, Kingsville, Ont.

Better known as "Dolphin." Born at Harrow, Ont. Educated at Harrow and Kingsville. Normalled at London. Taught school two years. Secretary of 3T1 in 1928-29. Likes women who appreciate art. Is a mechanist. Likes tinkering with mechanical things. Rumour says "Dolph" is disappointed in his future.

CLIFFORD T. MASON, Simcoe, Ont.

Right from the old sod, folks—right from Simcoe, the big cattle country. Has been a wrestler since he first held a pig; his squeezes and clasps interesting and efficient, (we understand).

Belonged to well known Mason Brothers baseball team and a pitcher of no mean ability.

Secret weaknesses: Hair tonics and root canal treatments.

GORDON A. MICKLE, Amherstburg, Ont.

Our acrobat from Amherstburg attributes his agility to dodging wild bulls in the barnyard and ducking stray shots from Detroit's gangster fraternity.

Temperment: Fair and warmer.

His greatest wish: To see himself as others see him.

Keep your eye on Gord.



ALBERT CLINTON CLARKE MILLS, Newmarket, Ont.

A surprise in Schomberg in 1904. Came to Newmarket in 1919 where he continued to grow; completed his high school education, and found his life's desire.

Wanting to live up to his stature, he became a member of 3T1 Dents, where he is well known for his "Mills" technique and other legal practices.

EDGAR MORRISON MURPHY, Blakeney, Ont.

Born in Kinburn, Carlton County, received High School education in Almonte. Is the longest member in the K.R.T. Fraternity. Time not occupied in Dentistry is spent on the rifle ranges. Proof of this is that he is one of the leading members of the U. of T. Rifle Association. In 1929 he was a member of the Toronto Regiment Rifle team which won the City championship. In 1930 he made the Varsity Intercollegiate Rifle Team. In conclusion we might say that he holds the non-stop endurance record from K.R.T. House to the Dental College.

VINCENT BASIL O'REILLY, Toronto, Ont.

The crooning troubadour of 3T1 was born in Toronto, receiving his predental education at Riverdale Collegiate. During his career at Varsity "Vince" has proved himself a most capable entertainer, both at Noctem Cuckoo and Dentantic presentations. "Rustic Romeo" showed his marked versatility as a performer and his crooning melodies will live long in our memories.

He proved a most efficient "At Home" executive, being on that committee several times during his college career, holding the office of President this last school year.

Chief ambition: Soloist with Rudy Vallee's orchestra.

Sports: Lacrosse and other Indian games.

ALVIN F. PERKINS, Barrie, Ont.

Born in Dalston, 1907, where he received his early education, attending Barrie Collegiate.

Interests: Rifle and photography.

SAMUEL RAXLEN, Toronto, Ont.

First saw the light of day at Scarboro Junction, 1908. He was bottle fed at Scarboro, farmed at Pontypool, and is sowing his wild oats in Toronto. Sam attended Jarvis Collegiate and showed promise of a bright future, but ultimately in 1926 registered in the Faculty of Dentistry.

To date no one has ever repeated the Senior year more than once, so Sam hopes to graduate by 1932, at least.

Sam is quite a botanist, and cultivating prunes is his hobby.

RICHARD F. ROGERS, Watford, Ont.

From the peony-bigamy town of Watford. His career decided early in the awkward age (long past). Hobbies, ballrooms, and social aspirations.

Motto in life: "Never permit yourself to feel inferior and hitch your wagon to a star."

Future: Twenty thousand and the "Five hundred."

CHARLES ALBERT RUDELL, Kitchener, Ont.

Born in Kitchener, Ontario, in 1909. He received his early training and High School education in Kitchener, and arrived at Varsity in 1926. During his course he has followed in his famous father's footsteps, both as an outstanding dentist and athlete. As a rugby player his record is hard to equal. Quarterback in 1927 of the famous champion Sr. O.R.F.U. team. In 1928-29-30 "Chuck" played flying wing for the Sr. Varsity Intercollegiate and has made a great name for himself. We prophesy with his ability and genial good nature, an exceptional future in dentistry.

JAMES H. RUSSELL, Scotland

A graduate of Glasgow. Home town near Aberdeen (not exactly an Aberdonian). Type quite determined. Habits: regular, except at meal time. Ambition: to be like us. Hobbies: heated discussions and long muddy walks on Sunday. Favorite songs: "My Jennie with the light brown hair," and "The King's Hosses." "Hoot, Mon! There's nothing like the kilt."

STAUFFER C. SHANTZ, Baden, Ont.

Born and survived near the Limburger Cheese centre of North America, Baden, Ont. Showed dental ability on cows and chickens at an early age. Can hee-haw better than any mule. His great weakness—a game of any kind, or a pillow.

Has a secret craving for just one square meal of Limburger, Sauer Kraut and Schnitz Pie.

Favors music of the slumber variety.

DAVID EVERETT SHULTIS, Port Colborne, Ont.

Born near Georgian Bay, reared in border town of Port Colborne where he was nightly lulled to sleep by the rhythmic chug of the rum boats. One year at Western in London then associated with 3T1. "Doc" comes of a professional family (we are told). He also has two brothers, one has a lab. man.

Hobbies: Politics and Bowsorth.

Past Interests: Hockey.

High Lights: Buffalo.

Future: 212 degrees F.

EDDIE SINCLAIR, Toronto, Ont.

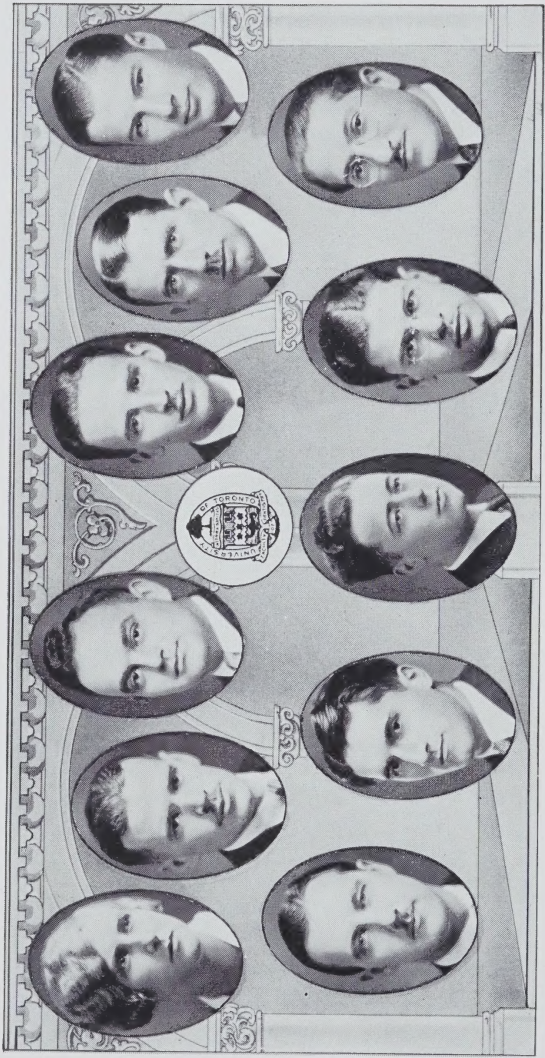
Born 1907, U.S.A. (pun).

Graduated from University of Toronto Schools in 1926. Believed he was a born dentist.

Favorite Sport: Fighting.

Favorite pastime: In the vicinity of St. George and Bloor Sts.

Brought honor to the College in winning his Bronze "T". Will make Dorothy a devoted slave.



MARGARET D. STEELE, Australia

"Nan" obtained her B.D.Sc. at the University of Melbourne, Australia. Not satisfied with that, she travelled twelve thousand miles for her D.D.S.

We hope that a broken leg did not spoil her first impression of a Canadian winter. Nan is returning home in June.

We wish her a pleasant journey and every success in the future.

J. C. STEVENSON, Islington, Ont.

Produced at Russell, Ont., 1906. High School education at Humberstone Collegiate and Farquharson Matriculation College, Toronto, Ont.

Hobbies: Skating, rifle shooting, photography.

Achievements: Imperial Lover's Form Corset Co., to originate designs with attractive curves. Also oratorical outbursts, scrap books, shoe lace designs and spring cap fashions; occasionally a cane.

G. ROY STINSON, Toronto, Ont.

Roy was born in Toronto and received his early education at Dufferin Public School and Jarvis Collegiate Institute. While attending the University he has been actively connected with C. O. T. C. His hobby is work among the under-privileged boys of down-town Toronto.

DOUGLAS MCGILL TANNER, Toronto, Ont.

Born?—yes—Toronto, 1908. Prep. School, University of Toronto Schools and Kindergarten. Has great inherent artistic sense. Stood him in good stead in producing the greatest dramatic presentation in the history of the College.

His life ambition is Banning Bakers.

Hobbies: Art, ski-ing and dancing.

His levelheadedness and sense of responsibility will insure his success both as a practitioner and a devoted husband.

ROBERT HERBERT TAYLOR, Australia

St. Peter's College, Adelaide, S. Australia where he rowed for House Crew. Graduated B.D.S. Adelaide University, 1929. Member Committee of Dental Students Society and cricket team. Dentistry, University of Toronto, 1930-31.

Recreations: Surfing and mountain climbing.

TREVOR CECIL TROTTER, Toronto, Ont.

Known to his friends as "Trev." Born in Toronto, receiving his early education at Upper Canada College; graduating from there to enter the Faculty of Dentistry in year 1926.

Hobbies: Ski-ing, shooting and "real" New Year's Eve parties.

ROBERT LAWRENCE TWIBLE, Toronto, Ont.

Born and intends to die in Queen City. Attended Parkdale Collegiate.

School record: Right up there.

Pastimes: High finance and metallurgy.

Ambition: To be a Vincent Massey.

Favorite books: The better "Sellers".

Temperament: Strictly professional.

Identification: Firm step and characteristic whistle.

Future: Income tax from now on.

ELIAS WACHNA, Stuartburn, Man.

Born at Stuartburn, Man. The doctor said, "What now?"

Educated at Winnipeg. First three years Dentistry at University of Alberta. Entered 3T1 in 1929.

HORACE GIFFORD WALTON-BALL, Toronto, Ont.

"Lou" was born and learned the three "R'S" right here in the big town of Toronto; although a considerable amount of time was spent down on the farm at Newcastle.

Went west with the harvesters in the fall of '27—hence the sympathetic feeling towards such westerners as "Bus" Conn.

Ambition: A successful practice without gold foils.

Pastime: (Outside of dark nurses and blonde women) Hart Nouse and the Frat.

HYMAN ZACK, Hamilton, Ont.

Born?—yep; Hamilton, hawja guess? The original 1907 panic. Education—Hamilton Central Collegiate. Varsity 1926. Sings ?? in the lab. Orthodontia patient, always brings him oranges, howzat? Favorite pastime: Ah! Excuse me a moment . . . Get away from behind that door, Junior, and go back upstairs to bed. No, you can't hear the rest of the story. Get going now or I'll . . . aren't children cute at that age?

Expects brilliant future—sez you!

MAURICE ZACKHEIM, Toronto, Ont.

Foisted upon an unsuspecting world in 1904 in London, England. At the age of five, he foresaw the decline and fall of Europe and went west. Cut paper dolls at Givens Public School and shone at Parkdale Collegiate Institute. Lured to Dentistry, Zacky alternated between representing his year on the S.A.C., his Faculty in squash tournaments, and his constituents on the Menorah Society executive, and vexing lecturers with embarrassing questions.

Autographs

HECOLITE**WILL HELP YOU BUILD SUCCESSFUL PRACTICES**

No other denture material provides such a background
of security and recompense.

Send for your copy of the
THREE HECOLITE KEY BOOKS

CANADIAN HECOLITE CO.

24 West Bloor St. - - - - Toronto, Ont.

THE HEALING



ANTISEPTIC

An ideal Mouthwash, Gargle or Spray. It firms the
gums, purifies the breath and relieves throat irritation.

At all druggists in 25c—50c & \$1.00 sizes.

COMPLIMENTS

OF

MILNE STUDIOS LTD.

Rose Café

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

MEAL TICKETS

Corner

College and Spadina**GUS. BELL, Prop.****WILLIAM J. HOATH****Florist**

CORSAGES

Ki. 9335

272 College Street*Flowers Delivered Anywhere—Anytime*

OPEN HOUSE DAY

IS EVERY DAY
AT
OUR LABORATORY

WE WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE
YOU VISIT US, AT YOUR
CONVENIENCE, AND SEE
A DENTAL LABORATORY
AS MODERN AS TO-DAY.

ALLEN & ROLLASTON, LIMITED
1221 BAY STREET
NEAR BLOOR

AN IMPORTANT ROLE

THE demand for dental services is constantly increasing, and the dentist of to-day finds it more and more necessary to employ methods that save time and labour, while helping also to accomplish more satisfactory results.

The Johnson & Johnson line of dental absorbents plays an important part in the conservation of the dentist's time. For all comparatively short operations, they enable the dentist to accomplish more with less labour and time expended.

Each J. & J. preparation is designed for a special purpose, and accomplishes this purpose far better than substitutes made up by hand. These snow white, cleanly products also give an atmosphere of careful cleanliness which impresses the patient more favourably.

In addition to absorbents for use in the mouth, Johnson & Johnson dental products include Tek, the modern Double Action Tooth Brush, surgically clean Dental Floss Silk, a number of Aseptic Specialties for Mouth Surgery, and other aseptic specialized articles for use in the dental operating room.

Clip out this advertisement, send it to us, and you will receive a box containing an assortment of Johnson & Johnson products—without charge.

Johnson & Johnson Limited
MONTREAL, CANADA